PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,670—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
23rd Dec.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	10509
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	10500
14th "	EGYPT	7812	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports on route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
ZARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. 1905.
MERA	6,876	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	22nd Feb "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	3rd Feb. 1906.

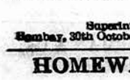
RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 525, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

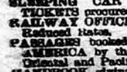
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.



THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.

For passage and further particulars Apply to, Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Jan. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	680	Rs. 380	Rs. 185
Return Tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, same as 2nd Class, Rs. 625, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,600	G. Eelaito	17th Jan. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,600	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. "

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 350, and to HONGKONG Rs. 420.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	25 Dec. 10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	19 Dec. 4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1720	Thur.	21 Dec. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	22 Dec. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahoneera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,009 tons, on or about 2nd Jan. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,510 tons, on or about 20th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.

16th December, 1905.

For SPECIAL XMAS RATES. Apply to above.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. [illegible]

Taxes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. 1905.
*† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	22th Jan. 1906.
*† CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	1st March "
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	28th March "
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 428, Saloon Rs. 240

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transmit at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	30th Dec. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOODBest in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	... " 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... " 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... " 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major"—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 595 miles.

The most severe road Test known : lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arrol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 43·8 miles per gallon, used "Shell." I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

Gordon-Bennett Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The Fastest car, "The Napier," used "Shell". W. Clifford Earp, Esq., Driver.

Bicycle Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The winner "Arial" Motor Bicycle used "Shell" I. Campbell, Esq., Driver.

According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the "Motor" and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows :—

Shell	Carburine	Whitaker's	Pratts	Bowleys	Carless	Motol
·089 Galls	·094	·099	·103	·104	·106	·107

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being sold in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL spirit is now so universally demanded that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Petrol but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THIS SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered them.

LOCAL AGENTS,
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
DALAL LANE, FORT OR ISMAIL HABIB, BANDER, SEWREE.

To be had also from
THE LEADING DEALERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

XMAS STOCK NOW IN

NAPLES FIGS (2 lb. Baskets). MALAGA RAISINS, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS, (Italian). MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited,

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.

FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.

FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.

BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.

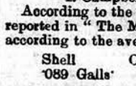
BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

DEC. 1ST.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,



From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to'	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Spes	400	640	290	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1000	525	*920	460	*675
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
A	City of Karachi	4500	*Hood	17thNov	23rdNov	12thDec	19thDec
A	Trafford Hall	5000	Collin	21st "	2nd Dec	16th "	23rd "
B	City of Madrid	4890	*Knaut	13th Dec	26th "	1906 8th Jan	1906 13th Jan

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and at older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS AND CHURCH SERVICES

MOUNTED IN STERLING SILVER

SUITABLE GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, BIRTHDAY, &C.

		Cherub. Rs.	As.	Gothic. Rs.	As.	Lily. Rs.	As.
Long Primer Prayer and Hymns	5⅜ × 3¾ in.	33	12	52	8	33	12
Bourgeois Prayer and Hymns	5 × 3⅛ in.	24	12	41	4	24	12
Oblong Prayer and Hymns	5 × 2⅝ in.	21	12	33	12	21	12
Oblong Prayers only	5 × 2⅝ in.	18	0	31	8	18	0
Ruby Prayers and Hymns	4⅛ × 3⅛ in.	17	4	30	0	17	4
Diamond Prayer and Hymns	3¾ × 2½ in.	15	12	27	12	15	12
Bijou Prayer and Hymns	2⅞ × 1¾ in.	8	4	12	0	8	4
Bijou Prayer Book	2⅛ × 1⅞ in.	7	8	9	0	7	8
Bijou Prayer Book (cheap)	.....	2	4	9	0	2	4
Bijou Hymn Book	.....	5	4	11	12	5	4
Bijou Marriage Service	.....	7	8	11	12	7	8
Bijou 2 Vols in Silver case	.....	31	8	.....		.....	
Diamond Do.	.....	60	0	.....		.....	
Diamond 2 Vols in Leather case	.....	8	4	.....		.....	
ou Marriage service	.....	3	12			3	12

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

A SPECIAL LARGE DISPLAY OF A VARIETY OF

SMOKERS' REQUISITES

NOW ON OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP,

NEAT AND LATEST DESIGNS

FROM THE WELL-KNOWN LONDON AND CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

ALSO HAVANAS REAL AND CONTINENTAL AND CHOICE BRANDS OF

INDIAN CIGARS.

Our NEW CATALOGUE Containing full particulars post free on application.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE,
MANUFACTURERS AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES.

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either Book their Seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate or Grant Road Stations or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Superintendent, General Offices, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to RUN an ADDITIONAL MAIL TRAIN, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December, leaving Colaba at 9-11, P. M., Bombay Time.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th December, 1905.

STAMP COLLECTORS
AND

PHILATELIC COMPANIES desirous of EXCHANGING or BUYING POSTAGE STAMPS of Zanzibar and British East Africa (issues of 1896) as also of various other Countries should apply at once to Mr. MANOEL VAS (JUNIOR) GOA, PANJIM, who has large assortment of Stamps.

WANTED

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S ORDERS—A 1 BOOTS and SHOES made to order, latest patterns, easy and comfortable fit and quality of material guaranteed, GREATLY REDUCED RATES for the Season. Give us a trial. JOSEPH IVAN and Co., 18 Tamarind Lane, Bombay, the right place for footwear.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1906, from recognised Auctioneering Firms prepared to work as MUNICIPAL AUCTIONEERS. Applicants should state the terms on which they are prepared to undertake the business. A sum of Rs. 500 either in cash or approved securities will have to be deposited in the Chief Accountant's Office with each application, the deposit to be forfeited in case of withdrawal or refusal to sign a formal agreement.

2. The successful applicant will have to make a further deposit of Rs. 4,500 either in cash or approved securities which together with the original deposit will bring the total deposit to Rs. 5,000 which will remain with the Commissioner as security for the due fulfilment of the agreement, the stamp duty on which and Bank's charges in connection with the deposit if lodged in Paper will also have to be borne by the successful tenderer.

3. Any further information that may be required as to amount of business transacted &c can be obtained on personal application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

4. The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Offices,
Bombay, 16th December, 1905.

SIR SASSOON DAVID ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now invited by the Treasurers from friends and those amongst the public who are in sympathy with the movement. Each individual subscription is not to exceed the sum of Rs. 25.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Esqr.,
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA, Esqr.,
Honorary Treasurers.

13 Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's system at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 53 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars, see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office.
Bombay, 16th November, 1905.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club up to 1 P.M. on the 22nd December, 1905, for the SUPPLY and ERECTION of an ELECTRIC PUMP, and for alterations necessary to work the Chamber's Lift by Electricity instead of by Hydraulic Power as at present.

Copies of the specification &c, may be obtained on application to the Resident Electrician, who will furnish all information required.

The Committee of the Club do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 13th December, 1905.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

(See A. R. I. Vol. III. paras. 135 and 136.)

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Miscellaneous stores from 1st April, 1906 to 31st March, 1907, will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to 12 noon on the 10th January, 1906.

II Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. Z 2120 and 2121 of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Arsenal Bombay, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M, commencing from 15th December, 1905.

III Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12 noon on WEDNESDAY the 10th January, 1906, Tenderers are invited to attend.

IV Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full,

V Any further information required can be obtained on application to this Office between the hours of 10 A. M, and 4 P. M. (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

D. R. POULTER, Captain R.A.
Ordnance officer in temporary charge, Bombay Arsenal.

Bombay Arsenal. Dated 5th December, 1905.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association have renewed the existing Freight Contract with the Agents of the Anchor, Ellerman, (Hall and City) and Clan Lines of Steamers known as the "Conference Liners," for carriage of Piece-Goods indented or purchased by them or on their account from Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead, and other places in Great Britain and America to Bombay for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1-10 on the same rates that is 20s. 6d. per ton with an addition of 10 per cent. for primage from Manchester to Bombay, and 15s. 6d. with 10 per cent. in addition for primage from Glasgow to Bombay.

All goods ordered, indented, purchased or contracted to be purchased on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association must be shipped from and after the 1st January, 1906, up to 31st of December, 1910, in Steamers belonging to the said four lines only and no others.

ગીરધરદાસ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., RAWJI NARANJI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 7th December, 1905.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs 5 LACS (500 DEBENTURES OF Rs. 1,000 each) FOR 4 1-2 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT INTEREST PAYABLE HALF YEARLY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the abovementioned Company, having decided to ADD a WEAVING SHED to the existing Mill have also resolved to RAISE a sum of RUPEES FIVE LACS at 5 per cent interest payable half yearly upon the terms hereinafter appearing.

The Landed Property of the Company also the Buildings, Machinery and Plant, belonging to the Company (but not the liquid assets) will form the security for, the said Debenture Loan.

The principal amount of the said Debenture Loan will be repayable on the 1st July, 1931.

NOTICE is hereby further given that holders of the existing Debentures, which fall due on the 1st January, 1906, will have a preference in the allotment of the New Issue of Debentures provided they apply for the New Debentures on or before the 22nd December, 1905.

Forms of application for the New Debentures can be had from the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 14th December, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT!!!

NEAR THE ALPINE RAILWAY.

ABELL'S
GREAT EASTERN
CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

GIGANTIC SUCCESS
EVERY ITEM APPRECIATED
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW NOVELTIES
NEW EQUESTRIAN ACTS
NEW CLOWNS, JESTERS, ETC,
THE TALK OF BOMBAY.
SEE THE TIGER ON HORSEBACK
THE DOG AND TIGER Wrestle in the open Arena, NO CAGE REQUIRED.

N. B.—During this Sensational Act all are kindly requested to retain their seats.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co's
2nd Special Holiday Matinee on Wednesday at 4 o'clock,
CHILDREN HALF PRICE to all Classes.
Box Seat 4, Rs. 15, First Class Rs. 3,
Second Class Rs. 2, Stalls, Re. 1,
Gallery, Natives 8 Annas.
DOORS OPEN, 8 O'CLOCK, OVERTURE, 9 O'CLOCK.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of INDIAN LADIES on the General and Executive Committees appointed in connection with the presentation of an Address of Welcome to HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES will be held on THURSDAY 21st December at 4-30 P. M. at the residence of LADY HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS Peddar Road when an Audited account of the Fund will be submitted. The question of the disposal of the unexpended balance will also be considered.

Ladies on the General as well as Executive Committees are particularly requested to be present.

DHUNBAI COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
SERENE M. CURSETJEE,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay 18th December, 1905.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1905.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 18th December, 1905.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 12th December, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up till NOON on o'clock Standard Time on FRIDAY the 26th day of January, 1906, for works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of the NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE, Bombay.

Probable value of work to be done about Rs. 8,60,000.

Plans and Specifications for the work may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during Office hours at the Office of the undersigned, when blank forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5,

Earnest money to accompany each tender Rs. 5,00) to be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the tender.

The acceptance of tender will rest with Government who reserve the right of rejecting any or all the tenders received.

J. BEGG, F. R. I. B. A.
Consulting Architect to Government,
Public Works Offices, Bombay,

Consulting Architect's Office
Bombay, 9th December, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 283 of 1904.

DHAKIBAI, widow and Administratrix of the late NANABHAI VASSUDEO .....Plaintiff.

v/s.

GOPAL SUDKOJEE GOVIND SUDKOJEE and BALLARAM SUDKOJEE .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decre Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of July 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, 1905, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and defendants in the following property namely :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the city of Bombay on the Eastern side of Khambhar Wada Street, containing by admeasurement One hundred and seventy square yards be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 277, Collector's No. 9771, Old Survey No. 139, and New Survey No. 5637, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7625, and Street No. 231, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the House of Eduljee Pestonjee Batliwala, on or towards the South by the House of Tookaram Sambhajee Bolay, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by the said Khoombhar Wada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 39 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

MACHINE BELTING AND LACES, GINNING ROLLERS AND WASHERS.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND, OUR MACHINE STRAPPING will be found equal to the BEST IMPORTED, it will not STRETCH is CHEAPER because free from GLUCOSE and other foreign matter which add weight. We also manufacture FOOTWEAR, BAGS, TRUNKS, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

SUTOR & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Agents to the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY,
SION. BOMBAY.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen R. 8. V. P. recommended.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Jewellery, Table and Bed Linens, Crotonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESSLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—2 SIZING MACHINES, in thorough working order, can be seen working at the NEW KAISER-I-HIND MILLS, Chinchpogly. Apply Box No. 731D., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A practical WEAVING MASTER for a Local Mill. Apply Box No. 732D., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home, Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOXING—PADDY GILL, the Professional Boxer, is OPEN to give LESSONS at his training Quarters. For rates apply to Box No. 704D., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations of rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

REPAIRS OF No. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially Fine Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. &c., Bombay, No. 2, and Mowatt Road for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 18?.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Eczema and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Parden Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture or Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Reviews Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette" also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Annual Orders, Rs. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage: English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new. Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using coupon below. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Photographs, &c., half prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 28.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING
AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,, ,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,, ,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,, ,,	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.
Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
81, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, meatsafe dressing, washhand, writing tables, cupboards, almyrah, chest of drawers Chubb's safe 23 x 21 x 20, 1 fire proof double door new Austrian safe on stand, concert phonograph, 304 pairs ammunition boots and 13 pairs ladies' shoes etc.

1 D. B. C. F. 12 bore gun by Alexander Henry, On account of the concert ex s s. Marienfels—25 bales coloured tissue paper damaged by sea water.

Ex S. S Vindobona 4 Bales Brown Casing Paper damaged by sea water.

By order of the consigned and on account and at the risk of Mr. George J. B. Armour—

1 silk lined semi-dress suit complete, 3 pair trousers, 6 shirts and 6 collars.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Unclaimed Pre achand consisting of copper and brass pots, scales, padlock, wearing apparel, umbrellas, books, etc.

At 2 p.m.

Several cent's bicycles by different makers,
1 rubber-tyred victoria,
1 double seated brougham,
1 light dog cart,
1 rubber-tyred office shigram,
3 set pair harness,
The property of Thomas Bromley, Esq., Exchange Broker—
1 French-polished office shigram with new rubber-tyres, painted with 3 coats of paint, thoroughly done up.
And any other carriages and harness which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW BICYCLES, CYCLE ACCESSORIES AND CYCLE FITTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned—

9 new free-wheel gent's bicycles English made from the well known Birmingham and Coventry makers. some of these are of back paddling brake and of double or variable gear, of steel frame, they are handsome and of strong make and finish.

Also cycle accessories such as lamps, bells, repair outfits pumps, enamel and fittings such as cranks, pedals, hubs, chain wheels, etc., also Veeder's cyclometers, single and double suitable also for carriages, also odometers (to measure distances).

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THIRD DONTAD CROSS LANE OR KHADACK STREET.

On THURSDAY the 21st instant at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction the below mentioned landed property on the premises under instruction from Mr. N. C. Macleod, receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 393 of 1898 re-estate of Peerbhoy Damjee, the undermentioned property mortgaged with the late Peerbhoy Damjee, under the Power or sale contained in the deed of mortgage :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground admeasuring 116 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, be the same or more or less registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 130, New No. 7052 old Survey No. 237, and new survey No. 2895, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Third Don Tad Cross Lane or Khadack street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 2055 and 1725, and Street No. 29/3133 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east, by the Public Street commonly known as Dubas Gully, towards the west by the house of Mooljee Dewraj, on or to wards the north by the said Third Don Tad Street, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, at their office, No. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Kharas Bungalow, opposite Hotel Apollo, Middle Colaba, the very valuable French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Davjea Canjee, Ahmed Davjee, Breslaner, and others, consisting of drawing-room suites of soft and chairs lined rich plush, elegant cabinets, corner cabinets, dining table, marble top sideboard, dumbwaiters, English bedstead almyrahs cupboards marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, baby's English cot, ebonised upright grand piano by Bluthner rich in tone and in excellent order, superior large size oil paintings by A. Davis, engraving large size handsome Agra, Hyderabad and English carpets with border, new handsome rich glassware, Karlsbad porcelainware, best plateware silver tea set and fruit dishes, value de books, nearly new China matting stair case carpet with brass rods, valuable English made clock by James McCabe Royal Exchange, London, chimney quarters and strikes hour rich majolica jardiniers rich table ornaments, handsome steel rubber-tyred wheel double C spring landau in excellent order handsome grey waler horse set of harness, De Dion 8 H. P. motor to seat four in good order garden plants etc., the property of H W Bernstein Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

N. B. The landau, horse, motor will be sold at 3-30 p.m.

SALE OF AN AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY AS A GOING CONCERN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by public Auction on SATURDAY the 23rd instant at 2 p.m., the whole of the aerated water manufactory, of Mr. P. Crawford as a going concern in one lot, on the premises near the Grant Road Tram Terminus which comprises one oil engine by Dudbridge the Niagara Patented soda machine by Barnett and Foster size A one cork filling machine by Howard Velkar and Co., syrup filling machine, tanks large fitter Roneer stones gasometer, water pipes, name boards hampers essences, 4 hand carts, 2 bullock carts, 2 Bullocks and a large lot of other articles required for the preparation of the waters.

Private offers for the whole concern will be received by and for further particulars of the sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter (by the end of January next) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Jer Villa," No. 6 Wodehouse Road, Colaba, now behind the Admiralty House the very valuable teak wood and blackwood English made dining room, drawing room office and bed-room furniture by Roberts Mackenzie Wimbridge Bresslaer and others, rich glassware superior crockeryware rich sheet coloured wood chiffonniar mahogan, grand piano by C Bechstein in excellent order handsome pictures rich table ornaments Amritsar and Persian carpets garden plants etc., the property of Thomas Bromley Esq Exchange Broker proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th December, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 36, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings case No. 290 and street Nos. 31, 44, 46-48, 50-52, 51-56, and 78-80 in New Hanuman Lane.

The materials of buildings case No. 60 and street No. 63 in Chundanwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 18th December, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES,

Under instruction from the superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at Government Telegraph stores, Wari Bunder, a large quantity of wire of sizes, old posts, caps, bolts, straining screws etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 18th instant, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the shed for electric light engine and dynamo in the compound of the Telegraph Office, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood, household furniture, dining room chairs, drawing room sofas glass door almyrahs and ward robes marble top dressing and wash stand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads. Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets one large Columbian No. 10 stove without water tank copper utensils, coir matting etc, etc. the property of W. C. Symes, Esq.

Catalogues published and the property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY for Christmas and New Year present Sale of valuable Jewellery Gold Watches etc.

On THURSDAY the 21st and FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. each day Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, next to D. Meropolo & Co., Cigar Merchants the entire stock in trade of Messrs. C. Henniger & Co., Jewellers, the very valuable Jewellery consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's gold hunting, half hunting, and open faced minute, quarter repeater, half an hour repeater watches, gold watch Guards and Chains of different patterns, gold pencils, charms, set of gold studs and links, also gold chronograph watches, lot of Silver richly engraved hunting and open faced watches, silver cigar and card cases, a large lot of metal and gun metal wrist watch fifteen days, large and small wall clocks strikes hour and half hour, fancy Hall lime plates, powerful silver and mother-of-pearl binoculars and telescopes, list of spare watch Glasses, proof safe on stand, English solid ebonized iplate glass show case and cupboards, large counter, large glass door sample cupboard, one large size Cinematograph with lot of zinc, slides etc, etc.

The property is on view.

P S.—The above will be sold to the highest bidder in small lots to suite the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th December, 1905.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY [illegible] Digitized with financial assistance from the [illegible] exhibition in Bombay, 1st, 15 to the Indian.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALKER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,332,200 .55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... ,, 7 8 0 ,, ,,

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" ,, ... ,, 0 6 9 ,, ,,

ELGIN MILLS, CO.,

CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

JOHN BEGG'S

ROYAL LOCH NAGAR WHISKIES

IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.
,, ,, Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1848-1900.
,, ,, H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

Mofussil orders receive personal and prompt attention.

Can be had in retail from the following firms:—Messrs. MONGINI Bros; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona; LEOPOLD & Co., Apollo Bunder; D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market; BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES: DARA Bros., Bandora near St. Andrew's and at the BANDORA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

CAN ALSO BE HAD AT THE
BRITTANIA BAR AT
ABELL'S CIRCUS.

SOLE AGENTS :

BOMBAY WINE AGENCY.

147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

XMAS 1905.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS for their celebrated BOXES of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.

Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic address "IMOGEN" Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

XMAS GIT BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
THE BOY'S OWN ANNUAL. 848 pages, with 12 Coloured Plates, and a profusion of other Pictures	6 0
HE GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL. 848 pages. Profusely Illustrated	6 0
CHUMS YEARLY VOLUME. With Twelve Coloured Plates and over 1,000 Pictures, 832 pages, cloth gilt	6 0
LITTLE FOLK'S CHRISTMAS VOLUME. With Six Full-page Coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations. Picture Boards. Rs. 2-10; Cloth,	3 12
CHATTERBOX. Illustrated with over 200 high-class Engravings 12 full-page Coloured Plates, Bound in illustrated paper boards. Rs. 2-4 Also bound in cloth	3 12
THE PRIZE. Full of Original Engravings and with 13 full page Coloured Plates	1 14
BO-PEEP. A Treasury for the Little Ones. 184 pages, extra foolscap 4 to. Picture Boards.	1 2
THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND. Charming Stories. Interesting Articles, Recreations, Beautiful Pictures Puzzles, etc. Illustrated covers, cloth back,	1 2
THE INFANT'S MAGAZINE. Full of bright pictures and pleasant reading to delight the little ones	1 2
THE CHILD'S COMPANION. Pretty stories and pictures for young people	1 2
THE CHILD'S OWN MAGAZINE. A Treasury of charming new pictures and well told stories	0 12
SIR TOADY CRUSOE. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated by Gordon Browne	4 8
THE ROMANCE OF MINING. Containing Interesting Descriptions of the Methods of Mining for Minerals in all PARTS of the World By Archibald Williams. With 24 Illustrations	3 12
DUMPS: A PLAIN GIRL. By L. T. Meade with 6 Illustrations by R, Lillie	2 10
THE GOLDEN HEART. And Other Fairy Stories. By Violet Jacob With Illustrations by May Sandheim	4 6
THE ADVENTURES OF "PUNCH." By Ascott R Hope. With 12 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour from Drawings by Stephen Daghot De La Bere	4 8
WILFUL COUSIN KATE. A Girl's Story By L T Meade, with 8 Illustrations by W Rainey	3 12
CRAB COTTAGE A Girl's Story By Raymond Jacberns, With 6 Illustrations by J Menzies	2 10
STEADY AND STRONG. Stories told by G A Henty, G. Manville Fenn, John Oxenham, Louis Becke, &c., With 8 Illustrations by W. H. C. Groome	3 12
THE PIE & THE PATTY-PAN. By Beatrix Potter with Coloured Illustrations	0 14
STORIES FROM SHAKESPEARE. Told to the Children by Jeanie Lang, with Pictures, by N. M. Price and Others	0 14

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

A DISHONEST VILLAGE OFFICER.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an application for revision in a case in which Narayen Bhikaji, a Kulkarni or village officer, was convicted by Mr S. J. Murphy, first class Magistrate in the District of Nasik, of committing theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months. On appeal, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, changed the conviction to one of abetment of theft and left the sentence unaltered.

Upon the evidence in the case, Mr. Heaton remarked, it was clear that the Kulkarni would know perfectly well that the field, in which the trees in question were cut down, was village grazing land. It was a fact of which, in the ordinary course of events, he could hardly be ignorant, and he admitted the knowledge explaining that the men were cutting the trees there, and he stopped them. The cutters also, who were inhabitants of the village must have known that the field was grazing land They said they cut the trees there by the order of the Kulkarni. They would not have cut the trees, said the Sessions Judge, unless they were told to do so. The evidence against the accused in this particular had been rightly believed by the Magistrate. It was not proved that the Kulkarni gave information of the cutting in good faith on discovering the fact. The evidence as to the circumstances in which he gave information was obscure, as naturally it would be for the inevitable inference was that he gave information only, when he came to know that the matter had attracted or would attract the attention of the authorities. The circumstances of the case, Mr. Heaton remarked, were naturally explicable on only one hypothesis —the Kulkarni intended fraudulently to take the trees, trusting that the taking would not come to notice until after a lapse of time so great that his responsibility would be completely obscured; but finding that the taking had been or must be discovered, he endeavoured to screen himself by bringing the fact to notice. The Mamlatdar was informed of the matter. The Kulkarni knew before this that such information would begiven, for a Kulkarni has extensive means o learning what goes on concerning his village. The cutting of the trees was a theft, and it was established that the Kulkarni instigated, that is, abetted the theft. Mr. Heaton changed the conviction to one of abetment of theft, leaving the sentence unaltered.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the application.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown Hospitals	0	0	0
	0	1	4
Total	1	2	105
Same date last year	10	11	94

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ...	1	1	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	6
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	19
Total	3	2	92
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,822	226,332	
Same date last year	9	12	113

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 15.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 89 1-8 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 99 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 104 3-4 = — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 13-16 = unchanged
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 30 5-16 = do
2 months hence ..... 29 7-16 = do
Spot in New York ..... 65 5-8 = do
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·9 = + 1
Berlin ..... 20·37 1-4 = — 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·85 = + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent =
3 months sight Bank bills ... 3 7-8 per cent = + 3-8
6 ,, ,, ,, ... 3 5-8 per cent = + 3-8
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-8 per cent = + 1-4
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-8 per cent = + 1-4
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 1-2 per cent = + 1 2-4
7 day marker loans ..... 3 3-8 per cent = + 1 1-4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	120,000
Gold to Bombay	60,000
Gold to Calcutta	20,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 10 0 3-4 Dec. sellers quiet.
WHEAT—Dull
RAPESEED—Yellow Gujerat 44 1-4 Dec-Jan sellers, Brown 40 April-May sellers } firm
LINSEED—Linseed Bold 43 1-2 Dec-Jan sellers firmer

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 6·29 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Expert 500. Imports 21,000. Futures closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·23	6 25	6·30
+11	+10	+10
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·35	6·38	6·42
+10	+10	+10
June-July	July-Aug	Aug-Sep
6·43	6·45	6·26
+ 9	+10	+10

Receipts at U S Ports 47,000
Do last year 45,000
Exports to Great Britain 20,000
Do. do Continent 20 000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 12·20 +20
Futures, month of Dec ..... 11·38 +12 } a
Do do. March ..... 11·25 +10 }
a Advanced owing to firm cables and to expectation of a decrease in the movement.
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 11 7-8
Futures, month of March ..... 12·16+5
Do. do. June ..... 12·3 +5
Tone at close ..... steady.
Week's receipts of cotton at U. S ports 308,000 bales
,, exports to Great Britain ... 175,000 ,,
,, ,, Continent ..... 97,000 ,,
Stock of cotton at U S. ports ..... 1,173,000 ,,
,, interior ports ..... 737,000 ,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday 15th Dec. 1905 :—

Cotton	14,683 bales.
Wheat	6,512 cwts.
Linseed	3,434 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	795 do
Gingellyseed	12,153 do
Poppyseed	74 do
Groundnut	137 do
Castorseed	3,117 do
Illie	63 000 do
Myrabollams	2.838 do
Cottonseed	22,495 do
Mowrasseed	657 do
Grain	1,743 do
Joowar	2,553 do
Maize	442 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 6,98,880
Gold Coin, Rs. 37,5 0
Silver Bullion, Rs. 8,51,376
1,001 Bars of Silver
435 Boxes of Mexican Dollars
Ex s s Peninsular from London

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

EXCHANGE.—Tone strong for cash.
Bank T. T. ... ... Is. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 11-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 171 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 147
Shanghai 30 do. ... 207
Japan 30 do. ... 150 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 97·14
1st Settlement, 4th January ... 98·0
Money Market, Tone strong.
BANK RATES—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th Dec. 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 14th ,, 7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready sellers	7 4 0
Forward December	7 8 0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm but inactive.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready... ...	6 14 0
Yellow Gujerat. Ready ...	7 7 0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	8 8 0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	31 8 · 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.	
Howree Khandeish	43
15 per cent Mixed	42 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 Bales
Imports ..... 37,000 ,,

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·18	6·21	6·25
—5	—5	—5
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
6·30	6·32	6·37
—5	—5	—5
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
6·38	6·40	6·31
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The market is steady with the usual moderate enquiry for spot cotton and rather quiet for forward delivery.

Sutta closing quotions are.
Bengals Fully Good January ..... Rs. 198 1-2
Broach M.-G. Good March ..... ,, 255 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine. F.-G. Good. Dely.
Bengal. H. G. (Ry. terms)	...206 198 ... 25th Dec
Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...212 202 ... 25th Dec
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	...214 204 ... 25th Dec
Oomrawutte (descriptions)	M.-G. 222 216 ... 25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	... ... 213 ... 25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	
Karanja do. (M.-G)	223 217 ... 25th Jan
Akola do. (M.-G.)	
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) ...	231 225 ... ,, ,,
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	231 225 ... ,, ,,
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	236 231 ... ,, ,,
Broach (M.-G.) ...	... 270 ... 256 25th Mar
Mutia..... (M. G.) ...	... 220 ... ... February

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 16TH DEC.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall in Sind the Persian area and at Dwarka and Veraval and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum temperature show an excess of 5° at Negapatam Masulipatam, Bijapur, Surat, Veraval and Deesa and those of the minimum an excess of from 5° to 8° at Negapatam, Bellary, Karwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Surat, Veraval Ajmer and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 39° at Bushire.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Cochin, Colombo, Sirsa and Lahore.

Rain.—Colombo and Jask report light rain, Bushire reports 1·15.

Weather is fine in all districts except in the Persian area where a deep depression exists.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

"Good laad!" yelled the enthusiastic Tyke at a football match; 'tha's gotten a goal."

"Ay," witheringly responded a partisan of the opposition team "and if tha keeps tha greet maath open a bit he'll get another."

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and strengthening effects are Simply Magical. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle) Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist "on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIS—December 14, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev P Brocklesby Davis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS—JACKSON—Nov 28, at the Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Right Rev The Bishop of Rangoon, assisted by the Rev A Finn, Cathedral Chaplain, Arthur Browne Roberts, I A, Burma Commission, and late Q O Corps of Guides, son of the late Major-General A W Roberts, Bengal Cavalry and the Political Department, Government of India and of Mrs A W Roberts, to Grace Mary Monica, elder daughter of James Jackson, Esq, J P D L, of 42 Campden House Court Kensington, W and of the Homemead, Heacham, Norfolk.

RUTHERFOORD—McNAMARA—December 11, at Bettiah, Captain J B Rutherfoord, D S O second son of John Rutherfoord, of Peppierstown, Co Louth, to Ethel McNamara, only daughter of Hugh Llewhellin.

DEATHS.

MCINTYRE—December 9, at Naini Tal, of pneumonia, Lilla, wife of P McIntyre, Eastern Command Office, aged 34.

NICKELS—December 7, at Sultanpur, Outh, after a few days illness, Winifred Bertrum, wife of Christopher Nickels.

YOUR TEETH are always a trouble. We will show you how to avoid this.

USE

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,

a most delightful preparation,
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle
AND

KEMP'S DENTIST'S TOOTH POWDER

Re. 1 per bottle

Every day and your troubles will cease.

We have also a revelation in TOOTH BRUSHES specially constructed to meet modern requirement. KEMP'S "Equatorial Sanitary" each brush in neat box.

NOTE PRICE 8 as. each.

The above DENTIFRICES are used by retired Anglo-Indians in England (who have appreciated them in India) in preference to any other.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO. LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 3-3m., 3-24s. Low water, 9-29m., 8-59s.

University Examination Result—Matriculation, Abell's Circus, Esplanade.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—With a view to opening a class for physical culture the Bombay Ladies Branch of this Association will hold an Exhibition at the Alexandra Institution to-day at 5 p. m. at which Miss Frances Short will demonstrate.

ABELL'S CIRCUS.—There is to be a change of programme to-night. As the Circus is to stay in Bombay only for a very short time and there will be a few nights' display it is hoped that the public will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of enjoying the sights presented by the curius.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quiliman, Mozambique, Beira, and Delegoa Bay per s. s. Somali, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant, commencing from 6-30 till 9-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Sons of the Brave ... Bidgood
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Valse	Eton Boating Song ... Karl Kaps
Selection	The Girl from Kay's ... Ostroy Junr
Intermezzo	The Road to Moscow ... Paul de Leitz
Valse	Love's Enchantment ... A Prejor
Piccolo Solo	The Lark's Festival ... Brever
Cake Walk	The Dandy Coon ... Dan Godfrey

THE BADMANN OPERA CO.—We are glad to be able to announce that the Bandmann Opera Company will commence a season, at the Novelty Theatre on Wednesday January 3rd. The latest London successes will be produced and a change of performance will be given each evening. Particulars will be advertised in a few days, and the Box plans will be opened at Soundy and Co.s Music Establishment.

THE PRABHU COMMUNITY.—It is satisfying to note that this Community which has been so far backwards in trade is gradually making a headway. Amongst those who have recently started in this direction is Mr. Shamrao Putoba Shreecrushna Kothare who has opened out a Granary at No. 111 3rd, Parseewada, Girgaum, Back Road, and this is, no doubt, a fine opportunity for the Community to show their zeal and earnestness to help their own men in laudable attempts at trade of this nature. The occasion is interesting in as much as the nature of the business which Mr. Shamrao has started is the first, we understand, of its kind amongst the Community.

AN EVENING AT ABELL'S.

THERE are few forms of amusement so generally attractive to young and old alike as a good old-fashioned English circus, and "Abell's" which has just commenced a few weeks 'show on the Maidan, is well worthy of this designation. Its charm to the young is that it has all the stock feats in horse-manship and the trapeze business, its still greater charm—to the—well, the no longer "young"—is that it revives imperishable memories of bygone days, of former delights found at Sangers "the largest show on earth" that is now no more, and whose innocent attractions the generation now with its thumb in its mouth will never know. And after all, the "business" in the ring of a circus is the most innocent form of diversion one can enjoy. Lewdness never touches the sawdust of the place. There are no Pinerotic dolls at Abell's and no "Gay Lords" this or that in the dressing rooms of actresses. But there is plenty of mirth and laughter; and he would indeed be a misanthrope who could keep a straight face all through the turn of the funny phrenologist, or fail to enjoy the self-assured antics Mr. Abell's clever Japanese midget pony "Black Diamond." An evening at Abell's is as reposeful and refreshing as an hour in a quiet corner of Brighton beach.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE COST OF RUNNING A CAR.

THERE is much correspondence (and some a little heated) in the car journals as to the merits or demerits of six-and eight-cylinder engines in particular reference to their allowing some of the usual speed changes to be done away with. When the matter is looked into quite dispassionately a good many striking points in favour of the extra-multi-cylinder-engined car are at once evident. When so many cylinders are employed practically constant turning movement is attained with consequent diminution of vibration the cylinder dimensions can be smaller than in an engine of fewer cylinders, so that exhaust gases are of small volume and extreme silence ensues, the engine picks up better and is more flexible all round it can generally be run at half power, which is so very much better than running "all out" foot-acceleration gives fine gradations and easy control in concert with the flexibility and closely approximates a steam-engine, as it allows rapid and even increase or decrease of power for exigencies of the road, gear changing being to a large extent unnecessary, a lot of wear and tear is avoided in many ways, expenses, therefore, are not so heavy, and comfort and silent working of mechanical parts are ensured for a long period. The question of reducing the number of gear changes is, after all, a small matter, and one of choice, as, by sacrificing one or even two gear speed, little weight is saved and complication only slightly reduced. On the whole, perhaps, it is better to retain all the usual speed gears because—like a sprang, never necessary except in extreme cases—when they are wanted they are peculiarly handy. Some people love constant manipulation of lever and handles, others prefer the utmost simplicity in mechanism of control. Certainly, where chauffeurs are employed, the simpler the control and the less the necessity for gear change the better.

There are many people anxious to possess a motor car who are deterred by the fear that the running cost will prove prohibitive. They will be interested in a collection of experiences published in the "Autocar." The details have been supplied quite voluntarily by readers of the journal, and make very valuable testimony. The first contribution is from a doctor practising in the Melton Mowbray district. Twelve months ago he purchased a Little Star car, and has since run 2,505 miles at a cost of £16. The car complete cost £222. The two horses he kept before he acquired his car have been sold. A Mansfield gentleman has during the past twelve months run 12-h.p. De Dion 7,528 miles at an average cost of 2,284 pence per mile. Another correspondent finds that this total expenditure (including the cost of the car, less the amount for which was it ultimately sold) was £708 in two and a half years. In that period he travelled 11,200 miles, so that the cost works out at 1s. 3d. per mile. Deducting wages and initial outlay, it was 7d. per mile. He adds: "I consider the fun and enjoyment and use I have had out of the car have been worth the expense, and one must take into consideration the probable cost of trains, cabs, and the expense of other amusements which would have taken the motor's place. Also that 1905 cars, to do the same work, should not cost anything like so much in consequence of the improvements in design and durability which have taken place during the past three years" Dr Dowse, of Wexford, states that during the year he travelled 3 236 miles. His repairs cost 24s., petrol and oil £8 and his total expenses were £10. 9s. 4d. The owner of a 12-h.p. Clement-Talbot found that the first year it cost him 2 3-4d. a mile for 9,600 miles, and the second year 4 1-4d. a mile for 11,123 miles, giving an average of 3 1-2d. per mile for the two years. The car was used 454 days.

Will motoring be responsible for a revival of the office of the old-time "Waperake"? The word, is a corruption of "whop an' take," and came about from the fact that, when a man was to be arrested, the officer of the law struck him a symbolic blow with a wand, and summarily took him into custody. It is becoming a custom now for J.P.s., to issue an arrest warrant for use against motorists who do not appear personally to answer their summonses; one of the latest cases to hand is that of a gentleman who resides in the "purlieus" of Tooting. With a slight effort of imagination one can see the picture of that gentleman politely discussing the topic of the day with his maiden aunt who, by friedly hints from time to time, has led him to fond expectations on her demise at the comfortable breakfast-table, when that peculiar knock betokening an unusual visitor catches the their ears, followed by mysterious happenings in the hall. Then the fearsome sight of official uniform, the horrid intimation of arrest, the shaken faith of the maiden aunt, and the ignominy of removal, in the custody; the wife bedewed with tears, not realising oumour of the situation.

The necessarily lengthy wheel-base of a large and powerful car is, as everyone knows a drawback in some ways, particularly for turning and taking corners. It is, perhaps, compensated by adding to comfort of motion and allowing of luxuriousness of body conveniences; but, again, a bad feature of the long wheel-base is that it conduces to skidding. The question as to what are the factors of side-slip has been neglected, but it is now dawning upon us that those cars of comparatively short length, but of wide gauge, are particularly free from skidding, especially when the weightier parts are well placed—preferably central. When one has seen or, worse still, experienced a skid that has resulted in the car describing an almost complete circle as though on a pivot, it is not a little excusable if one "funks" a skid. A source of discomfort and nervousness, if not of absolute danger, to tonneau occupants is the thank'ee marm, or donkey back, occasionally encountered. In plain English it is a hump extending across the surface of the toad, and at fair speed this will throw tonneau passengers quite out of their seats. The driver, being placed centrally, cannot realise the unnerving effect on those behind him who get the full benefit. He laughs at their exclamations of alarm, but it is wiser to quite moderate the pace when approaching a thank'ee marm, for the sake not only of the safety of passengers, but also the mechanism of the car.

Last year at the time of the Paris show the keenest controversy raged over the design of engines for motor-cars. Should the cylinders be cast singly or in pairs? Should the valves be arranged symmetrically on either side of the engine, or all one side? The renault designers, for example, cast their cylinders in pairs with valves all on one side; the C. G. V. and Panhard designers cast their singly and symmetrically. The Ariel designers, however, attempted an innovation, and cast theirs all four together with the separate heads, somewhat after the style suggested possibly by the Siddeley designs. Unknowing, perhaps, they were foreshadowing a style which may become very popular a year or so hence, By casting the cylinders in one piece it may be possible to cheapen the labour of engine building, and at the same time increase the efficiency. On the Renault and the C. G. V. stands French attempts at this problem are being shown. The C. G. V. has cylinder heads and all in the one casting, and similar practice is shown, too, on the British Rover. I have not attempted a census of how many makers are favouring the symmetrical and how many the unsymmetrical arrangement of valves, but a growing tendency is noticeable towards placing the valves on one side, for though this restricts the dimensions of the valve seatings, it enables the engine to be run with only one half-time shaft and to that extent tends to simplification. Overhead valves, one notices, are altogether abandoned now by the designers of the Mercedes and the De Dietrich, and on the new type 60-h-p. Napier they have been abandoned in favour of valves all operated from beneath by a single cam shaft. In methods of suspension, too, improvements are to be found: ball joints are being more used for stays and for radius rods as in the Lanchester, the Bell, and the Brotherhood Croker, whilst for landaulet chassis for town work Cee-springs make a first appearance—curiously enough, the two Cee-spring vehicles displayed are one the French C. G. V., and the other on a Napier on the Mulliner stand, the Cee-spring being used in the former case to support the whole frame and in the latter to support only the closed-in part of the landaulet body.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1905.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

SUFFICIENT money for all legitimate purposes is made in the Indian Mints, but certain ingenious persons appear to think otherwise. They have set up illicit mints here and there, especially in the Punjab, and somehow or other, in some cases, make a more valuable rupee than that produced by Government. That it pays them goes without saying, or they would not continue the practice. During the past year on the Bengal side 4,091 counterfeit rupees were detected, the proportion of false coin found in remittances being about two per lakh higher than in the previous twelve months. The Punjab is far and away the worst offender though Calcutta is beginning to run it close. All the current silver coins are being counterfeited, the majority, however, are castings varying in fineness from 295·7 to 924·8 per mille and only a few of those counterfeits were well executed. In order to facilitate the detection of false coin, and with the assistance of the Indian Telegraph Department, an experimental electric induction balance was installed during the year. Some of the best executed but suspected rupees were quickly and easily proved false by means of this instrument, but it was shown that only a very small proportion of the counterfeit coins struck between dies contain what the Mints consider base metal, such as lead, tin or zinc. On the other hand cast counterfeits, which comprise the great majority of the counterfeit coins at present in circulation, mostly contain metal other than silver or copper. But judging from the somewhat incomplete experiments made, eighty-five and a half per cent. of the best finished cast counterfeit coins, which have been found in Treasury remittances contain base metal in a varying degree. The Assay Office at Calcutta examined 676 suspected coins of which two hundred and eighteen were found to be genuine, 67 struck coins of high fineness, and the remainder base castings. One coin was a genuine rupee, but weighed 190·38 grains. On further examination it was found that a false rim had been placed over the original milling. Struck counterfeit coin and counterfeit gold mohurs of coinages prior to September, 1835 were mostly well turned out, and capable of deceiving the public. Two sovereigns which went for examination are quoted as worthy of notice. They were slightly thicker than the genuine sovereign, but of practically correct weight, the coin being of silver with a braised surface of thick gold.

Bombay Mint discovered 2,349 counterfeit coins. Of these, 457, which were received from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, were found to be exceptionally well executed ; 202 others are described as being good enough to deceive the public whilst 1,684 were inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal and almost all easily detectable. Raj Marwar, the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway and Ahmedabad seem to be fruitful sources of counterfeit coin on this side of India, and no less than 22,255 were cut at Treasuries and Railways, during the year. But the detection of illicit coin is not the chief work of the Mints. In the last official year they received close upon twelve crores' worth of gold. They turned out over eleven crores worth of gold. They turned out over eleven crores' worth of silver coins, the greater number being struck from bullion purchased to meet the demand for rupees, a small portion, representing the re-coinage of 1835 and 1840 rupees and uncurrent coin, a small amount of coinage being also undertaken on behalf of Sirohi State, which has adopted British silver currency. During the year an Ingot Reserve of silver, to consist ordinarily of three hundred lakhs of tolas of standard fineness, was directed to be maintained at the Mints, the silver being held in a state ready for coinage into rupees at very short notice in order to meet emergent demands. This, however, it is explained, forms part of the Currency Reserve. is not a Mint asset, and may not be drawn upon except under the especial orders of Government. The coinage returns show that the bulk of the work was done at Bombay, though the smaller coins were all made at Calcutta. In addition to the work for India, Bombay struck something over twenty-one million dollars for the Straits and Hongkong. Calcutta had a monopoly of the copper coinage. A decline in revenue as compared with the previous year, is attributed to the discontinuance of the procedure under which the whole difference between the purchase value of silver bullion received for coinage and the rupee value of the coins struck therefrom was shown as a revenue receipt and credited under Mint. That difference, less a Mint charge of two per cent for coinage, is now credited direct to a deposit account. The total receipts of the Mints on account of this seigniorage amounted during the year to Rs. 17,79,768.

Medals and decorations were struck for the Military Department and for various public institutions ; scales and weights were supplied to certain Government Department, and some miscellaneous work was also undertaken for the public. The number of war medals and clasps was naturally smaller than in the previous years, and the number of decorations supplied to the Royal Army Temperance Association also showed a decrease. Medals in gold and silver were struck for the Calcutta and Punjab Universities and other educational establishments. All this was done at Calcutta, Bombay indulging in no fripperies of the kind, but devoting attention to scientific work which has resulted in the invention by Mr. D. M. Forbes, the Foreman, making skilful and economical additions to the Mint machinery and devising an automatic cut-off for the coining presses to prevent the clashing of dies, which had always been a source of trouble In the paragraphs of the report referring to operations in gold it is interesting to find that the currency is annually increasing in value. All the current weight sovereigns were put into circulation through the Currency Offices. Under Government orders a remittance of sovereigns and half sovereigns below current weight was made to England, Calcutta, contributing coin to the aggregate value of Rs. 4,12,481 and Bombay, Rs. 11,82,638, at the close of the year, the balance in the Currency Gold Bullion Account held at the Bombay Mint, consisting of current weight sovereigns only, amounted to Rs. 63,00,000. The amount held at Calcutta is not stated. Under silver we find that the shipments of bar silver received from the Bank of England, and brought to account during the year, were invoiced at Rs. 4,57,37,201, a portion of it being, however, on account of the Ingot Reserve which at Bombay is invoiced at Rs. 1,00,01,595 and is at the two Mints hereafter to equal three hundred lakhs. Bombay had to re-coin the currency of the Sirohi State, and Chittori and Salem Shahi coins for the Dungarpur and Banswara State, besides fourteen and three-quarter lakhs' worth of British dollars and three and three-quarters' worth of British and Mexican dollars into Straits dollars for the Singapore Government. Indian rupees coined amounted to close upon seven crores and the whole of the coinage was found by the Assay Master to be within legal remedy for weight and fineness.

THE TROUBLE WITH MACEDONIA. ALTHOUGH the Blue-Book on Macedonia gives no information as to the state of affairs which has recently engrossed the attention of a combined fleet of the Powers with the ultimate result that the Sultan has given way, yet it deals fully with all that occurred up to the middle of this year. It is somewhat difficult to understand exactly what the Powers really claim, although the initial demands of Lord Lansdowne were definite. His suggestion was a great reduction of the Turkish troops which are such a curse to the country, and the placing of them under the absolute control of the local civil authorities. He also suggested that the same measures should extend to the district of Adrianople, but here he failed to obtain support from Austria and Russia. Some sixty per cent. of the foreign trade of Macedonia is British and of the remainder the largest part belongs to France. It was only reasonable, therefore, that he should inaugurate the scheme which suggested that all four Powers should participate equally in the control, that it should have a political as well as a financial character and that the International Board of Control should enjoy "administrative and executive powers." The carrying through of this scheme was the key to the solution of the Macedonian trouble, for by its means Macedonia would have been practically freed from the rule of Constantinople. The difficulty in carrying through the scheme was caused by Russia and Austria denying that England has any interest in the country and that it can, therefore, have any real claim to active participation in political questions—although accepting co-operation in financial matters. The scheme was further weakened by these two Powers agreeing to make a vague request for the "necessary powers," which would put them somewhat on a footing with the civil agents who have freedom of action to form opinion but no right to act upon it. The Blue-Book leaves no doubt that the drastic reforms, proposed by Lord Lansdowne, are urgently needed. What are exactly the terms of the demand as amended by the Sultan is not known, but the condition of the country allows no half measures. The Greek bands who are making life impossible are not Macedonian peasants engaged in self-defence, but invaders from Crete and Greece who are occupied in conquering the Bulgarian villages in the interests of the Greek Church. They work with the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks under the direction of the Greek Bishops with the complicity of the Turkish Prefects. Their methods are stated to be simply arson, massacre and torture, and there seems little hope of any reform until the control is taken completely out of the present hands.

THE TRADE OF LAGOS. IT is interesting to note that of the total commercial imports of Lagos, the United Kingdom and British Colonies supply no less than 77 per cent. A monopoly of the cotton goods trade—only 1 1/2 per cent. is in foreign hands—makes the British proportion look so well ; and in earthenware, haberdashery, wearing apparel, aerated waters, ale and stout, gunpowder, sugar, and "other articles," foreign merchants are improving their trade with the colony. Every effort is being made to broaden the trade of the colony. Much is being done in the way of cotton, maize, cocoa, etc, and in the planting up of Kola trees. Apart, however, from the produce of the Lagos Colony and Protectorate, a much greater field for the outlet of goods is open, which at present is contributing, but little to either revenue or the business of home manufacture or local merchants. This field is to be found in the vast tracts of country lying beyond the Niger. If there is one thing more than another deserving the special attention of the merchants, it is the cultivation of Shea nuts, which at present is but in its infancy, but which, if properly encouraged and catered for, offers enormous possibilities. Although the dealings in bulky articles of trade may be transacted on the Upper Nile, there is no doubt whatever that the attractions of Lagos, with its numerous stores carrying a great assortment of all classes of goods, sold at reasonable rates, and having a free market for cattle and miscellaneous produce, are such as to capture the more valuable portion of the Sudan business, viz., that done in cotton and sundry goods. Granted reasonable development of the new products and the securing of the trade from the Hansa States and beyond, there will be nothing, so far as one can judge, to cause uneasiness with regard to the continued prosperity of Lagos.

THE SILVER LINING. IT is said that every cloud has a silver lining, and surely we may find that of the cloud over Russia in the humour that occasionally characterises the actions of both the Authorities and the Revolutionists. But the sweetest joke that has yet reached us is found in another column to-day where one of Reuter's messages states that the printers of the "Razvet," a St. Petersburg revolutionary journal, have struck work because they have been refused permission to intersperse the articles with their own comments. We are spared from such troubles as this, and can therefore view the vagaries of the Russian compositor with amusement. But we cannot help wondering what the effect would be if such a mutiny broke out in our own works. What might it not mean ? We should always be in fear of finding ourselves libelling ourselves, and the whole tenor of a carefully thought out article, which disagreed with the policy of anyone from the Viceroy to a police inspector, upset with the inclusion of such a remark as "nonsense, the King can do no wrong—vide contemporaries" or again as an N. B. at the end of the report of athletic sports, a comment by the printer's devil "I could make a better show myself." The telegram is interesting because it throws a light on events in Russia giving them a somewhat different complexion, No one will deny that the rule of Russia has left much to be desired but we are entitled to judge now that the Revolutionaries consist of wise men and fools—many fools perhaps.

MANY prominent Bankers and other citizens have signed an invitation to Lord Curzon to contest a seat in the City at the coming General Election on national grounds. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and is reported to have been offered a Peerage. Mr. Labouchere has resigned on account of his age.

LADY MINTO paid a visit to the Botanical Gardens on Thursday at Calcutta.

THE final entries for the Bengal Polo Tournament at Calcutta, closed on Saturday, 16th December.

MR. AND MRS. IAN MALCOLM have arrived at Calcutta from Bombay and are guests at Government House.

IT is proposed to make the cantonment of Kasauli self-supporting by the levy of octroi duties on imported goods.

THE Indian Civil Service will hold a dinner at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 27th instant, and will give a ball there on the following night.

COLONEL LAWRENCE who gets the Ceylon Command has been Assistant Adjutant-General of the Aldershot Army Corps under Sir John French.

MOFAKHAMUS SULLAN, Consul-General for Persia, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday last after having been to Europe on leave for six months.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is remaining in camp at Delhi for some days after the departure of the Royal party. He will eventually reach Lahore on the 21st instant.

THE sum of £200 has been remitted to the Treasurer of the Barnardo Memorial Fund, London as a first instalment of the total subscriptions received and acknowledged by the "Englishman."

CAPTAIN G. J. DAVYS, I.M.S., Assistant Plague Medical Officer, Amritsar, has prepared a report showing the results of certain experiments carried out by him with various poisons for the destruction of rats.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the premier landowner in Oudh, has given a donation of Rs. 30,000 to the Medical College fund. The total subscriptions now amount to over nine and three quarter lakhs of rupees, and it is certain that the minimum of ten lakhs will be passed within the next few days.

A circular letter has been issued by the Home Department referring to the intention expressed in the Police Resolution of last March that the Government of India should deal separately with the proposal made by the Police Commission for the reduction of the period of service in the Police Department qualifying for pension. The letter states that after full and careful consideration of the matter, the Governor-General-in-Council has decided to make no alteration in the existing rules.

THE marriage of Mr. Henry A. C. Colquhoun, I. C. S., second son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. S. Colquhoun, late R. A., with Ithell, only surviving daughter of the late Surgeon-General W. G. N. Manley, C. B., V. C., will take place on December 27th, at All Saint's Church, Shillong, Assam.

FRONTIER trade returns are slow of obtainment. The figures for April to July are just to hand. They show that the total value of the trade between India and her trans-frontier neighbours from Baluchistan to Siam amounts to Rs. 5,18,41,860, which is an increase of 89 lakhs on the corresponding period of 1904, which again showed an increase of 27 lakhs on 1903.

DURING their stay at Amritsar found time to pay a visit to the establishment of Devi Saha Chamba Mal the shawl and carpet makers. The products of this celebrated firm must have been already familiar to Their Royal Highnesses as it has had the honour of supplying several carpets to the Royal residences in England. The Prince and Princess were received by the present head of the firm, Rai Bahadur Lala Gagar Mal, and his son, and spent three-quarters of an hour in going over the factory. Before leaving they made some purchases and signed their names in the visitors' book, as did his Majesty King Edward thirty years ago.

IT is some months ago since the public heard with regret of the misfortune that had befallen the Raj of Durbhanga in the shape of the institution of a law suit on the lines of those which have been disastrous to so many of the great houses of Bengal. Eight years had passed since the death of the late Maharaja and the accession of his brother, when in the past spring it seems to have suddenly occurred to the two Maharanis to enter a case traversing the legality of the succession and laying claim to the whole of their late husband's estates. Whatever the merits of the dispute might be, it was evidently one to be settled within the family, and the certain result of carrying it into the courts would have been a long and ruinously expensive litigation. It is therefore with great satisfaction that the public will learn that the Maharaja has been able to effect a compromise. He resigns land bringing an income of a lakh and a half of rupees to the two Maharanis for their lifetime, and pays them a sum of three lakhs of rupees in cash, while they undertake to acknowledge his right to succeed his late brother and withdraw the suit. It is understood that this fortunate settlement has been largely due to the good offices of the Maharaja of Benares, who, being a true friend of the family, has exerted his powerful influence to smooth down the difficulties between the two parties, and has thus saved the estate from the trouble and the loss that was threatening it.

THE REFORM OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE annual occasion upon which it is customary for the churches throughout the United Kingdom to make special appeals on behalf of foreign missions has arrived. In itself this fact may not call for special attention, but this year, it so happens, evidences of a sane reform in mission work have been generally manifested, which invest the subject with an importance it might not otherwise possess. To such persons as have had an opportunity of studying the effect of religious instruction upon raw, uncivilised races, and have been reluctantly forced to form opinions not altogether to the credit of the cause, these signs of a more rational outlook in regard to a great particularly acceptable.

Until quite recently, says R. J. K. R. in the "Pall-Mall Gazette" it seems to have been a custom among various Protestant authorities to send out a lower grade of ministerial candidates to carry on the work of foreign missions in districts inhabited by uncivilised races. Were one challenged it might be difficult to give clear, black and white proof of the assertion, but through acquaintance with the class of men engaged in Christianising coloured people, through knowledge and study of those who return from native centres to address missionary meetings in England, and, lastly, through the exercise of a simple comparison, it is possible to set the fact on a satisfactory basis. I speak, perhaps, more particularly of the Nonconformist sects, although the complaint may possibly be levelled with equal candour against the proselytising methods of the Church of England. Here and there in the history of the missionary movement, if is true, stand figures of heroic proportions, inspiring memories of men whose noble apostleships have won for them niches in the altar-screen of posterity, but if one gets down to basic facts the truth of an unpleasant contention is sufficiently established. For example, until recent times the examination of candidates for the Dissenting Ministry was, judging from outward evidences, based on a tacitly accepted principle of this sort, men who exhibited the highest qualities in their marks being singled out for the home ministry, those of a less successful grade despatched to foreign countries, chiefly to centres of European population in the Colonies, and men of the last standard being sent to take up or carry on mission work among natives. Occasionally this unwritten guide to selection and disposal would seem to have been broken, perhaps through the health of a particular minister, or as a result of special circumstance, but as a general rule, the principle is found to coincide with one's observations of the men themselves. Consequently, the tasks which have needed the most careful and intellectual application have been laid to the charge of men least capable of satisfactorily fulfilling the enormous responsibilities of their duties.

One would like to soften the sting of this apparent accusation, inasmuch as it would seem to cast aspersions on men who have not only made great personal sacrifices in their devotion to native mission work, but have exhibited the whole-hearted zeal of enthusiasts. It is hardly necessary to point out, however, that a man's enthusiasm is not a logical proof of his intellectual fitness for a particular work. And though one is anxious to give full measure of credit for devotion to work, yet it is impossible, out of consideration for personal feelings, to "water" a truth which is at the bottom of the new reform in missionary work. The men who, in the past have been entrusted with the responsibility of moulding the dawning religious thoughts of raw races, have not, as a general class, been men of the best and most desirable type—and the Churches are awakening to the fact. !

In South Africa to-day—and I speak with some knowledge of the country—one hears bitter complaints against the "Christian" native. More often than not the terms is used to convey a sarcastic reflection on the whole work of native missions ; but while there is much justification for the tirades of antagonists, there is also good ground for the optimism of enthusiasts. The non-committal pose is not philosophical, but when, as in this case, one wobbles between two violent extremes, it is certainly the most rational. South Africa is grappling with a native problem, and the missions which have played perhaps an unconscious part in intensifying that problem must also bear their share of the burden of its solution. If one may again judge from appearances, up to date the result of missionary work is that the native has learnt best to benefit himself. Consequently, it is not unnatural that one should find many "Christian" natives more indolent than their most uncivilised brethren. There are two points of view regarding work—the white man has one, the native possesses the other. Both are extremities, and missions teaching has done little to blend them. Not infrequently one finds a mission-taught native assuming the airs of his natural superior (the European) and claiming, if not by actual words, at least by his whole bearing, equal social privileges. This is laid to the charge of Christianity, whereas it should be properly attributed to a lack of discretion in the work of conveying to native minds a practical conception of Christian doctrines. Even though but comparatively few blacks have possessed themselves of the idea that Christianity teaches the equality of all men, yet the idea beginning to breed profound mischief. As things exist at present in that country, no public man will tolerate any terms which give the black social and political equality with the white ; and it is something deeper than mere dogma or law which fosters that feeling. The colour line is not a distinction of man's of making, and a country which permits breaches of this distinction, or, through laxity in the application of its laws, enables such breaches to become possible, finds its punishment evolve naturally in the form of a half-caste problem, in which all feelings of repugnance, humanity, leniency, and the needs of public policy are mixed up in a miserable strife. It is not be said, however, that because this is so it is therfore necessary to go to the opposite extreme and dam every legitimate outlet for a native's social aspirations. But it is to be said that it is possible to avoid this extreme without dangling extravagant hopes before a race that is but little removed from a state of barbarism.

It is sometimes said, and often with a good deal of truth, that the "Christian" native is not a more moral man than his heathen brother. This, again, cannot be fairly said to be the result of the race's contact with Christianity ; it is more properly due to the fact that a native's acceptance of the Christian belief has given him greater liberty and license, while his self-control has not been raised to a corresponding level. Consequently, he lacks the balance which would enable him to use these privileges to their best advantage, and the result not in frequenty is a natural inversion. One can expect nothing else when privileges, are readily accepted and their collateral responsibilities rejected.

If missionaries have hitherto taught the native how best to benefit himself, they have now to teach him how best to benefit himself by being of the best benefit to the country. But even in this doctrine of industrial utility one is faced with a dangerous extreme, inasmuch as it might be interpreted to mean the exploitation of natives in the immediate good of the present European population, and this would tend to keep them at as low a level of life as could possibly be. Still, not even Christianity has a moral right to insulate itself against the material necessities of the day ; and missionaries, in appreciating this truism, may do vast good in bringing two extremes down to a common plane.

The task, however, is weighted with great social responsibilities, and one is, therefore, gratified to find that the Churches are now more intent upon sending out the best class of men to carry on the work—men who will being their intellects to bear on the study of the people, with a view to teaching that aspect of Christianity most helpful to the uncivilised. We have, it is to feared, been somewhat in the custom of ramming down the throats of races which differ totally from our own, that aspect of Christianity most helpful to us, too intent, perhaps, upon making Churchmen, Methodists, or Baptists, of our converts rather than Christians. This method has had its day. And in our outlook upon the future of foreign missions our hope is gaining conspicuous prominence—it is the unification of all Protestant missionary societies and a new purpose unclouded by sectarian conceits.

LORD CURZON AND THE CITY.

INVITATION TO CONTEST A SEAT.

The Lords or the "Commons?"

AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 16.

There is a strong movement afoot to invite Lord Curzon to stand as a candidate for the City.

The invitation is based on national rather than on party-grounds.

The invitation is already signed by several influential Bankers and Merchants of London.

The "Times" thinks that Lord Curzon can hardly refuse the flattering offer of representing the City of London, if it is definitely made, although failing that, the Lords would be a more appropriate place for him.

THE NEW LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Important Appointment.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

It is reported that his Lordship receives a Peerage.

On the 12th inst., he announced to his constituents that he was retiring owing to non-inclusion of his name in the Administration, having sat for years on the front bench of the Liberal Party and he was not disposed to sit elsewhere.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Mr. Alfred Emmott, member for Oldham, has been appointed the new Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons.

MR. LABOUCHERE RESIGNS.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Mr. Labouchere has resigned his seat at Northampton on the ground of old age.

PARTY SPEECHES.

Mr. Dalmeny, the candidate for Midlothian, speaking at a meeting, declared he would loyally support the Government in whatever Irish measure is introduced.

Sir Alfred Thomas, member for East Glamorgan and the Welsh leader, said he was enabled to state that Government will carry out the Welsh disestablishment and disendowment. The Welsh members, he said, had repeatedly intimated they would not support Government otherwise.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Martial Law at Merv.

ANARCHY AT RIGA.

The first batches of Russian troops from Manchuria, have arrived at Moscow, and are utterly insubordinate. They refused to obey any orders while en route, and compelled the trains to wait at different towns, while they disembarked and indulged in drinking orgies.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Merv. The railways and telegraphs to Merv and Askabad are interrupted.

The Government buildings at Riga are burning and the inhabitants fleeing. The streets are barricaded and martial law has been proclaimed, but it is ineffective owing to the lack of troops.

Accounts of agrarian disorders and rioting continue to be received from all parts of Russia.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The printers of the reactionary St. Petersburg journal, the "Rasvet" have struck, because they were not allowed to intersperse the articles with their own comments.

THE JAPANESE PRISONERS' RETURN HOME.

The Japanese prisoners from Russia arrived at Berlin this morning. The Emperor sent his Aide-de-Camp to the station with large supplies of cigarettes and chocolate, also bouquets of chrysanthemums for the officers.

M. Inouye, the Japanese Minister, and the representatives of his Majesty entered the train and shook hands with the officers and wounded and the Red Cross distributed oranges and cakes.

The prisoners universally condemn their treatment in Russia where they lived in a remote village in wretched quarters.

The trains conveying 1,785 Japanese prisoners to Hamburg passed Koenigsberg yesterday.

The Japanese Military Attache in Berlin met the trains on the frontier, where the invalids were transferred to a hospital train which was equipped by the Koenigsberg RedCross Society.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Mr. William Sharp, the writer, who, it now appears, is identical with the well-known writer Fiona Mcleod.

The late Mr. William Sharp was a very prolific writer of novels serials, stories, ballads, poems and belles letters. He was still under fifty, and was a well-known member of the Omar Khayyam Club. He had been a considerable traveller and had lived at various times in Australia, Italy, France and Canada. He was formerly at Glasgow University and he married a gifted Scotswoman who collaborated with him in many of his works. He settled in London in 1879 and took to literature as a profession, and had been connected with the literary staff of a number of important periodicals.

"TOLL FOR THE BRAVE!"

Death of General Channer, V.C.

THOUGHTS ON "THE CROSS" AND ITS SURVIVORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The death has occurred of Major-General George Channer, V. C.

By ARLEY.

The late General Channer has passed away at an early age,—for a wearer of the Victoria Cross. He was but sixty-three, but it is forty-six years since he entered the Bengal Army, in which he continued to serve up till his appointment to the command of a second class district in 1892, in which year he received a Good Service pension. General Channer won his Cross while serving with the 1st Goorkhas in Perak thirty years ago. He was the only man who ever won the Cross in the Malay Peninsular. General Channer saw much active service during his long career with the Army of Bengal, and was in the Umbeyla Campaign of 1863-4; in the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-78, in the Afghan War of 1878-80. and he commanded a brigade of the Hazara Field Force in 1888.

The General was not the only famous "V.C. hero' to pass away recently, General Keatinge, V.C., and General Shaw, V.C., having died within the last year or so, while one wearer of the Cross has this year taken his own life. Curiously enough the first man who ever won the Cross is still alive. He is Admiral Charles Lucas, of great fame in former days in Burma, he having been present at the capture of Rangoon Dalla, Pegu and Prome. It was not there that he won the bronze decoration "For Valour" however, that valued piece of metal having been earned in the Baltic three years before the Victoria Cross was instituted. Admiral Lucas married a daughter of Sir William Hall, K. C. B. By-the-way a William Hall once won the Cross. He was an interesting character. Not the least notable aspect of this decoration is the fact that rank and birth have nothing to do with its bestowal. Even coloured men have had it, and the first black "V.C. hero" was William Hall.

Equally interesting is the fact that the first man who ever received the Cross is still alive. He, like Admiral Lucas, the first winner of the Cross, is a veteran of the bulwarks of England—Admiral Raby. It was on June 26th, 1857, that Queen Victoria in Hyde Park presented the new decoration to sixty-two Officers of both services for conspicuous bravery in the Crimean War. There were fourteen naval men, their "No. 1" being the present Admiral Raby, four Balaclava cavalrymen (three of whom were of the Light Brigade) five Royal Artillery, four Engineers, ten Guardsmen, and twenty-five infantrymen. But only eight of these heroes, (five of whom are of the Royal Navy) now remain. Among the many members of the Royal family who watched the ceremony—and to-day, the sole survivor—was our present noble King-Emperor, then a boy of 16.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SHANGHAI INCIDENT.

A Deplorable Concession.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Consuls at Shanghai under instructions from their Ministers at Peking have surrendered the prisoners, about whom the dispute arose lately in the Mixed Court, to the Chinese.

This is regarded at Shanghai as a deplorable concession to Chinese clamour.

THE YELLOW BOOK ON MOROCCO.

Germany's Bluster.

The Yellow Book on Morocco has greatly stirred French opinion. The papers in Paris unanimously contrast the studied moderation and peacefulness of French diplomacy with the aggresive tone and methods of Germany.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

M. Rouvier, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said the Government meant to keep the Morocco question, in its proper proportions. He emphasized that France would uphold her special rights and interests in Morocco at the Conference.

"The independence of and reform in Morocco are" he said, "essential to our rights. We emerged from the negotiations, if not with all of them recognised, anyhow all preserved, and we calmly await the Conference."

DEFEAT OF THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

Wales Destroys the Record.

Wales has beaten the New Zealand football team by three to nil. This is the first defeat the New Zealanders have experienced in their tour.

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

Sir H. Macartney Resigns.

The new Chinese Minister has arrived in London. Sir Halliday Macartney, of the Chinese Legation in London, is retiring

THE GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

King George has returned to Athens and will confer with Mr. Ralli to-morrow regarding the Ministerial crisis.

BAD WEATHER AT PORT SAID.

Squally weather prevails at Port Said and all vessels are detained and unable to enter the Port.

PRINCE DHULEEP SINGH.

Prince Dhuleep Singh and his wife have sailed for Colombo on board the Ortona

THE ROYAL TOUR.

VISIT TO AGRA.

THE TAJ AND ITS HISTORIC TOMBS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DEC. 17.

Their Royal Highnesses reached Agra Fort station on Saturday morning and were received by the Lieutenant Governor Sir J. D. Latouche, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Gaselee and other Civil and Military. Officials. An address from the Municipal Board was presented in the entrance hall of the station, the address being read by one of the Vice-Presidents of the Municipality. It offered a loyal and hearty welcome to their Royal Highnesses and referred to the historic beauties of Agra and to the memorial to the late Queen-Empress which he Prince will unveil on Monday.

His Royal Highness, in reply to the address from the Municipality said:—"Gentlemen, on behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself I thank you sincerely for the kind welcome which you have given to us. It is a privilege to any one whether from the West or from the East to approach your beautiful and historical City. We look forward with keen interest to seeing its artistic and architectural beauties of which you are so justly proud, and I am quite certain that during our visit we shall gain impressions of Agra which will never fade from our minds and we shall always remember your friendly greeting and the pains which you have taken to make our stay here pleasant and successful.

"I look forward to associating my self with you in the unveiling, on Monday, of the statue which you have raised to the memory of our late beloved Queen-Empress. It is befitting that in this City so rich in exquisite monuments of the great Emperors of the past there should be a memorial of a ruler who yielded to none in her love and goodwill towards India. Nothing can rob you of the noble inheritance which you possess. I notice with satisfaction that you are keeping pace with the times, so that you may have a future as well as a past, for I learn that your railway system is being further developed and that your cotton industry is steadily increasing.

"Gentlemen, the Princess and I earnestly trust that the prosperity and welfare of Agra may long continue. I shall have much pleasure in conveying to the King-Emperor those assurances of your undying devotion to His Majesty to which your address gives expression."

Large crowds were gathered under the wall of the picturesque fort outside the station and the route to the Circuit House, whither their Royal Highnesses drove was brightly decorated. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers provided the Guard of Honour and the 15th Hussars the Royal escort. The drive to the Circuit House was through the Macdonnel Park which commands splendid views of the Taj Mahal. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess drove in state through the city to Sikandra where the tomb of Akbar is to be seen. The route for three miles was densely lined with people crowding decorated stands and the roofs of houses and shops. Sikandra is five miles from the Circuit House and after leaving the city the way is by the Muttra road which is said to be the line of Akbar's highway to Lohore.

At Sikandra the members of the Agra Club held a garden party in the grounds in the midst of which the Mausoleum of the greatest of the Moghals stands. The entrance gate way is a fine specimen of the older mosaic in bold arabesque patterns and its four minarets which had been broken for at least a century have been recently restored in compliance with the orders of the late Viceroy. The Gateway was admired by their Royal Highnesses who afterwards closely inspected the tomb which is unique in its design. There was a large gathering, in the garden and when Their Royal Highnesses joined the party a number of presentations were made. The Royal procession returned after sundown to the Circuit House by the same route traversed in the visit to Sikandra, the city being most effectively illuminated and display of fireworks taking place in the bed of the River Jamuna by which the road runs.

This morning their Royal Highnesses attended a parade service at the Cantonment church at eleven o'clock, and this afternoon they drove out on a visit to the Taj and to Itmad-ud-Doula's tomb. The glories of Shah Jehan's memorial to his wife Mumtaz Mahal were first appreciated and thereafter the Royal party drove out to the tomb of the Persian adventurer who was the father of on Empress Nur Mahal and the grand father of the lady of the Taj. The tomb of Itmad-ud-Doula remarkable for its fine mosaic work and pierced marble screens was built in memory of her father by Nur Mahal. It was her original intention, we are told, to honour her father with a silver shrine, but she ultimately decided in favour of a less easily stolen material.

To-morrow their Royal Highnesses visit the fort, lunch with the officers of the Welsh Fusiliers and in the afternoon the memorial to the late Queen-Empress will be unveiled.

Tuesday will be devoted to a motor excursion to Fatehpur-Sikri, the deserted city, twenty-three miles from Agra, which Akbar built in honour of the birth of the son who became the Emperor Jahangir and abandoned after seventeen years.

With the departure of their Royal Highnesses from Delhi says the "Pioneer" the Royal Tour, so far as the Punjab is concerned, may be said to have come to an end, for the visit to Simla does not seem likely to come off, and Punjab territory will only be touched again in the course of the long journey to Quetta and Karachi. By visiting Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi, the Royal Party may be said to have seen the three capitals of the Province—political, religious and commercial; and each in its own way had some unique spectacle to offer to the Prince and Princess. Lahore, as the Capital and resting place of Ranjit Singh, with its Juma Masjid and historic fort and the tombs of Jehangir and Nur Jahan, close at hand; Amritsar, the Sikh Mecca, with its Golden Temple and Khalsa College; and Delhi, the former seat of the Moghal Empire with its wealth of "ancient monuments," its haunting memories and wondrous bazaars must have a fascination for the sightseer, be he Royal tourist or humble globe-trotter. But it is not merely the relics of an ancient past that have been brought before the Royal vision. Their Royal Highnesses have seen something far more important—the "soldiers' land" of to-day and the people who give to India so many of her best troops. It is often insinuated nowadays that the Punjab is not so frankly loyal as it was in the days, when it helped the British Raj to crush the mutineer and fulfil the dream of the great Sikh Martyr Tegh Bahadur.

(Concluded on page 6.)

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

BRILLIANT BATTING BY B. M. CARROLL.

On Saturday the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana met on the ground of the latter in the first of the two cold weather fixtures arranged between the two Gymkhanas and an exceedingly interesting afternoon's cricket was the result, albeit there was no time to finish the match. On a wicket that was of adamant hardness and on which it was almost impossible to get the ball to turn half an inch, the scoring was higher than it has been in recent matches on the Bombay Gymkhana ground and the latter although very poorly represented in the absence of Messrs. Ramsden, Priestley, Stileman, Sanderson, Harrington, Nigel-Jones, and Kiddle (who has gone to Rangoon) and with only nine men, gave a most creditable display against the full strength of the Hindus who had all their best bowlers. The wicket was an absolutely plumb one and the marvel was that the bowlers could make any impression at all on the batsmen. The nine players who turned up for the visiting team were Messrs. Cheetham, Powell, Aston, Coombs, West, L. Carroll, Dawson, B. M. Carroll and Major T. S. Tancred. It was perhaps fortunate that the side included B. M. Carroll who, our readers will hardly need to be told, is the same player who represented the Presidency against the Parsis at Bombay last year and who held such a prominent position in Poona Cricket for a couple of seasons, as he undoubtedly not only made his side safe from defeat, but was responsible for the even draw which resulted. The Old Millhillian, who went in on the fall of the third wicket with the total 72, played a brilliant innings and when he was eventually out for 90 the total was 183 for five wickets. In partnership with Cheetham who showed a welcome return to form he helped to increase the total by 77 and afterwards, with West in hit, with tremendous vigour adding another 34 runs before he was unluckily stumped in going out to hit S. Baloo. As a display of hard clean hitting it was one of the best we have seen in Bombay for some time and he had exceptionally hard luck in not being able to reach his century. Some idea of the rate at which he scored will be gathered from the fact that in one over he made 14 and in the following over 18, altogether 32 runs in two overs. He hit with Jessopian power and brilliance and his innings included the large number of 18 boundaries (one a six). He only made one mistake during the forty minutes he was at the wickets, a very sharp chance to Baloo at point (the latter was standing almost on the boundary) when he had scored about 25. With the exception of this, a most difficult chance, his innings was practically free from blemish and was a delightful display to watch. Cheetham showed better form than in any previous match since the monsoon season, but, of course, the state of the wicket favoured rungetting. His 44 nevertheless was a very attractive display and included 7 fours and one six. There was never any chance of the match being finished as when the Gymkhana declared their innings closed on the fall of the sixth wicket for 207, the Hindus only had fifty minutes left to bat. In that time they knocked up exactly 100 for the loss of two wickets, Cheetham whose luck in the matter of the toss seems to have changed for the better was again successful in this and the Gymkhana were able to have first knock, an advantage which they were not slow in showing their appreciation of, for from the start, Aston and Powell, who commenced the innings, piled on runs at a rapid rate and when the first named was caught at the wicket off Date for 15 the total was 32. Cheetham next joined Powell but eight runs later the latter who had just reached his second decade was caught off Baloo. Major T. S. Tancred a batsman who has played in various parts of India, including Simla and Calcutta, with success, filled the vacancy and stayed in with Cheetham while 32 runs were added when he left caught off Mehta. The chief partnership of the innings followed on B. M. Carroll joining Cheetham and for the space of about 25 minutes the spectators were treated to an exhilarating display of cricket which lasted while the total mounted up to 149 at which stage Cheetham was bowled by P. Baloo for an excellent 44. West succeeded and Carroll now commenced to thrash the bowling to all parts of the ground, boundary after boundary following each other in rapid succession until with the total at 183 Carroll who only required ten to reach his century in playing forward to S. Baloo lost his balance and was stumped. L. Carroll filled the vacancy but was out immediately, bowled by the same bowler, and Coombs and West carried the total to 207 without further disaster when the closure was applied.

The Hindus with such a short time as fifty minutes at their disposal could neither hope to knock off the runs required to win nor on the other hand could the Gymkhana hope to obtain many of their wickets. P. K. Telang and C. V. Mehta started the innings and with only a few runs up the latter who had not scored was given out caught at the wicket off Coombs, a decision with which the batsman seemed to be displeased and which as far as we could see was certainly a doubtful one. This early disaster was shortly afterwards followed by another as with the addition of a few runs P. Baloo, who had filled the vacancy, was clean bowled by a yorker from Coombs after scoring 7. Any fears that Hindu supporters may have felt of a collapse in the batting were dissipated on Date joining Telang as the pair proceeded to take charge of the bowling in a most refreshing manner and gave the field plenty of work to do. Telang retired after he had made 35 and Banda took his place. A few minutes later Date whose score was also 35 had to retire hurt and G. E Khote, whose appearances in the cricket field have been few and far between of late, partnered Banda. No further loss was sustained and at 100 stumps were drawn. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr A H S Aston, c Divekar, b Date	15
Mr S N Powell, c Bhandare, b Baloo	30
Mr H Cheetham, b Baloo	44
Mr T S Tancred, c Agaskar, b Mehta	8
Mr B M Carroll, st Divekar, b Baloo	90
Mr F F West, not out	8
Mr L Carroll, b Baloo	0
Mr E E Coombs, not out	17
Mr G W Dawson, did not bat	
Extras	5
Total (for 6 wkts.)	207*

(* Innings declared closed)

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr C V Mehta, c Dawson, b Coombs	0
Mr P K Telang, retired	35
Mr P Baloo, b Coombs	7
Mr K S Date, retired hurt	35
Mr G R Banda, not out	17
Mr G E Khote, not out	2
Mr K V Agaskar, } Mr D K Telang, } Mr L S Bhandare, } Mr S Baloo, } Mr S K Divekar }	Did not bat.
Extras	4
Total (for 4 wkts.)	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M	W
P Baloo	20	51	6	2
K A Date	19	43	1	1
C N Mehta	8	50	0	1
G R Banda	3	22	0	0
S Baloo	5	25	1	2

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M	W
E E Coombs	21	63	0	2
H Cheetham	6	35	0	0
F F West	4	8	0	0

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary; Major, M. T. Yarr, Medical Officer; and Captain J. G. Greig, A.D.C., left Bombay on Saturday, by the Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, on a tour down the Coast. H. E. Lord Lamington, with his staff arrived at the Apollo Bunder shortly after 8-30 a. m. The departure was private, but the following gentlemen were present at the Apollo Bunder to see his Excellency off:—Sir Steyning William Edgerley C. I. E., Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, General Department; Major T. Fraser, D.A.A.G., Bombay Brigade; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman, City Improvement Trust; Mr. A. Hill, C.I.E., Secretary to Government P. W. Dept., Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr. P. R. Caddell, Collector of Bombay; Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal; Captain Naylor, Commanding Governor's Body-Guard; Captain Lucas, Adjutant; Captain Gray, A.-D.-C.; Captain Bayford, A.-D.-C. and Lieut. Hamilton of H. M. S. Fox, representing the Senior Naval Officer. After conversing with those present His Excellency shook hands, and then entered the R. I. M. Launch "Bee," which conveyed His Excellency to the Dufferin. The Dufferin under the Command of Commander Lt. L. S. Warden, R. I. M., then weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Colaba North Battery to announce his Excellency's departure from Bombay. His Excellency will return to Bombay on 4th January next. Mr. T. Cochrane, the Lady Adela Cochrane, and Mrs. Du Boulay, also accompanied the party.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last year we had one of the severest epidemics of small-pox in the City, and there are signs of this disease breaking out this year also. I do not wish to create any alarm especially as the Public Health of the City up till now has been very satisfatory as will be seen from the daily mortality returns. At the same time I take it to be my duty to inform the public that 6 cases of small-pox have come to the notice of this department and it is very desirable that as a precautionary measure people should get themselves vaccinated and re-vaccinated. The cold weather has set in and there is every possibility of the disease spreading and there is a large influx of pilgrims and others into the city, unless all precautions are taken early. Arrangement to vaccinate can be made by applying to the Health Department or to the Superintendent of Vaccination.—Yours &c.

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Department, Bombay Municipality
December 15.

GENTLEFOLK IN NEED OF AID.

Many ladies and gentlemen who have seen better days, and are now either in need or wholly destitute have been receiving weekly grants or temporary assistance from the Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association, which recently issued its eighth annual report.

The Society's income last year was £2,959, of which no less than £2,512 was spent in affording relief. Miss Finn, the Secretary, of 75, Brook Green Hammersmith, London, is making an urgent appeal to the charitably disposed, as the society is unfortunately in great need of funds.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The Races on Saturday were started in a very light breeze from W.-N.-W., which unfortunately dying away almost to a calm prevented any of the yachts finishing within the time limit.

R. G. A. SPORTS.

The annual Sports of the R. G. A. commence to-day on the Maidan at Colaba. The first event is at seven o'clock this morning, and the 28th item of a good programme will not take place until to-morrow evening.

NATIVES AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall esteem it a matter of favour if you will kindly allow me space to make a few remarks upon a question, which seems to be growing into seriousness. There has been a constant and repeated demand made by leading Brahmins and Parsis on this side of India, to Government for a larger employment of Natives in the Public Service. The request, as you will see, is made in behalf of Natives in general, and seems to be ostensibly beneficial to all Natives irrespective of caste and creed. We have, however, to look deeper into the reason of the thing and think, for ourselves, as to the point, whether, if the doors of the service are opened wider, what classes will get in, and what classes will be kept out. I may, therefore, call the attention of all concerned to the following leading points:—

(1) That the Brahmins and the Parsis are the most educated communities in Western India is an admitted fact.

(2) That, therefore, they will enter the service largely is a safe conclusion.

(3) That the Brahmins and the Parsis are clannish races and that they get in their own people and keep out other classes to favour their kith and kin is the public experience.

(4) That, therefore, if the doors of the public service are opened wider both the above classes will profit largely and they will employ their position, advantages and influence, to the detriment of other classes goes without saying.

From the points mentioned above it becomes apparent that if the demand for a larger employment of Natives is granted, it will open a wider door for favouritism and nepotism on the one hand and lead to oppression and wrong doing on the other, which will produce much dissatisfaction and discontent, and I respectfully submit that a policy which will gratify one section of the people and prove obnoxious to the vast majority, which is becoming alive to its claims and rights, is unwise, and ought not to be adopted.

You have after heard it stated that Natives themselves prefer to serve under a European, and this fact Sir, speaks volumes and goes to show that a European is a better master, appreciates hard work and is fair, where a Native is unfair and unjus. A Native head of a department seeks to employ his own people and favourites, gives them "maximum of praise" and "maximum of pay" "minimum of work" with "minimum of privileges," whereas others have to slave and toil with hardly any prospects of promotion, no word of encouragement, no hope of reward. They are submitted to injustice hardships, worry and humiliation are their lot; their places are made so hot for them that they would be too glad to get away from the tyranny, if they could. The case of other Natives under the Brahamins and the Parsis is pitiable. They command neither the sympathy and friendliness of the Rulers nor the goodwill of the two classes just mentioned. The Europeans care to help and protect their own, and though they may not be actually hostile to Indians, they seem to be indifferent, if the educated classes oppress and prove obnoxious to other Natives.

If the Europeans are for Europeans and the Brahmins and the Parsis are for their own people, what becomes, Sir, of other native communities, the Eurasians, the Mahomedans, the Native Christians &c.

I should have had no objection to the doors of the Government service being opened wider for Natives if the above classes were not so clannish and jealous of the rights and privileges of their fellow subjects are Rulers ought to frame their policy so as to ensure general satisfaction.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A Tariff Commission Question.

SPOT SILVER.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

From the remarks of Canadian buyers who have recently been in Manchester and the West Riding, it is clear that a very strong feeling has been aroused in the Dominion in connection with the proceedings of the Tariff Commission. The witnesses for what practically are cotton mill combinations in the province of Quebec have, as was fully expected, worked hard in support of their own case, and have gone so far as to accuse a Manchester firm of making false statements as to the percentage of value represented by the cost of British labour in some of the articles they sell to Canada. The law requires that the proportion should be 25 per cent, and it is alleged that certain German cotton goods treated in this country before being forwarded to Montreal or other Canadian wholesale centres are not entitled to the preferential treatment claimed for them. For the present the fight of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, for the control of the Montreal Cotton Company is over, or postponed in order that common cause may be made in resisting the attacks of the farming and other elements which would not only maintain but increase the existing preference on British goods. Private letters received in Manchester suggest that the truce was only intended to hoodwink the Tariff Commission, which has heard a mass of evidence criticising adversely, and in the strongest terms the combination movement amongst the capitalists controlling the leading Canadian cotton mills, which are situated in the Quebec province. Once the Commission has finished its work attempts will, it is confidently asserted, be made to revive the project referred to.

Just before the work of the Candian Tariff Commission began there was a three-cornered struggle between English, Scotch, and Canadian houses interested in the linoleum trade, which has been greatly developed of late years by the energy of Kirkcaldy houses, assisted by the fashion in favour of carpet squares. Fifeshire for some time has had the bulk of the Canadian trade in the better qualities of linoleum, whilst English manufacturers did most of the business in medium or staple goods. Competition by Scotch manufacturers in this branch of the business led to a cut in prices on the part of English firms, and the Dominion Oilcloth Company followed suit. This action came to a time when, under ordinary circumstances, higher rather than lower prices might have been expected, and it is believed that a readjustment of quotations must take place before long. For British-made floor coverings, both linoleum and carpets, Canada continues to be a market of sufficient importance to justify English and Scotch manufacturers in sending out travellers at regular intervals. The United States trade now much shrunk in volume and confined to the best class of goods, is conveniently worked at the same time.

There has not been not very much life in the Manchester market, and it is the exception to find anyone in the keen pursuit of business. On Wednesday New York closed 3 to 6 up, and Liverpool opened 4 to 5 down, and subsequently improved. We seem to be waiting now until the various pronouncements on the cotton crop bring clear minds and the readiness for decisive action. It is interesting to see that an estimate on the average plan from bullish Liverpool comes to nearly 10 3-4 million bales. What, then, would be the estimate of Manchester business men? There seems to be a chance for the fanciful statistician, and a comparative series of estimates by spinners, manufacturers, and merchants might at least provide entertainment for a dull season. Probably Manchester might be found to be some half-million bales more bearish than Liverpool, and if we do really believe here in a crop of 11 1-4 million bales, it is not surprising that buyers are more reluctant than usual. Various crop estimates from firms or individuals are received rather languidly, and their divergence suggests that they have no real value. Certainly a great deal of interest is taken in the Government report next week, and people will be chary of buying until it is out. There is not much change here from day to day. The sales at Liverpool were 8,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 300 Egyptian. American spot was reduced 2 points (middling to G17d.) and Egyptian was unchanged. American futures closed 1 to 2 down. New York is holidaying so no comparison from that market is available.

The cloth business has been characterless, and most people have done very little. There is nevertheless a moderate demand some 1-2d. below the surface, and a small business in various miscellaneous kinds continues. China is usually far out of it, though one is surprised occasionally with quite lively possibilities, and the great majority of Indian offers are distinctly too low for a fairly firm market. Shirting makers are having a very poor week, and though they are not eager sellers some of them would not dislike to extend their engagements a little. Printing and dyeing cloths and home-trade fine goods and fancies move in small lots as there is yet some shortage.

The feature in Lombard-street has been the pronounced weakness in discount rates, notwithstanding some amount of stringency in the short loan market. Bankers' balances are still affected by the recent Japanese loan issued, for the allotment has not yet been made, and will not probably be made for a day or two. It was also the last day of the month, when money is always very much wanted, and it was pay day. There was the further hardening influence of the withdrawal of a large amount of credits from the discount market for the India Council, doubtless in preparation for the redemption of Indian Railway debentures falling due to-morrow. Money was quoted 3 1/2 to 4 1/4, but the supply was so inadequate that a moderate amount was borrowed from the Bank, chiefly in loans at 4 1/2 per cent. The Paris cheque came rather higher, and bills were again wanted. The feature of the market was a report of business at very much below the rates generally quoted. Whereas the big houses quote 3 3/4 per cent. for three months bank bills, fine paper was taken at 3 5/8 per cent. Equally as regards long bills the quotation was 3 1/2 per cent. and there was business at 3 1-4 per cent., or at all events at that rate plus a brokerage of 1-32.

There was a distinctly better tone in the stock markets, and the grave news from Russia was disregarded, except so far as Russian bonds were concerned. Increased interest was apparent in high class securities, among which Consols had a substantial advance, partly owing to purchases by the Government broker, and partly to the easier continuation rates at the monthly settlement, which commenced to-day Home rails were in demand, particularly the heavy lines, the traffic returns, especially of the Midland, Great Western, Great Central, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, being really encouraging. Despite the great success of the new loan, which is variously estimated to have been covered from twenty to thirty times over. Japanese bonds were occasionally a trifle lower, and Russians gave way on an unconfirmed report that the banks at St. Petersburg and Moscow were refusing to accept paper money except at a heavy discount. With these exceptions, foreign Government stocks were firm including Peruvian, Corporation Preference; on which the dividend is expected to-morrow. Recent estimates have been somewhat modified, because it has transpired that the working expenses on the Peruvian railways have been a good deal heavier, but the general estimate is for 1 1-2 per cent. with a substantial reduction in the balance carried forward. There was less animation in the American section owing to the holiday in Wall-street to-morrow, while there is also disposition to await the Presidential Message to Congress before embarking on fresh commitments. Canadian rails were steady, and Argentines were firm. A welcome recovery took place in Transvaal mines, on concerted support by some of the big

houses, and the Broken Hill group was again active & higher.

Payment of a call of £2,000,000 on the last Four and a half per cent. Japanese Loan caused money to be in strong demand, with rates for loans varying between 3 1-4 and 3 3-4 per cent. As a small amount was called in by the India Council, that source of supply was not available. The market, however, was able to ratisfy all requirements without assistance from the Bank. Discount was quoted 33-4 3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills, and 3 1-8 per cent. for paper of shorter date. Gold continued in demand for Paris, but the price. for bars was unaltered at 77s 9 5-8d per ounce. It is expected that the Bank of England authorities will bid for the next Cap arrival. The Paris cheque improved 1-2c, 25'14. For the past week the Treasury receipts amounted to £2,281, 169, consisting almost entirely of revenue while the expenditure was only £941,975, being principally for supply services. A sum of £339, 194 was added to the Exchequer balances, raising them to £7,988,655. Their total at the corresponding date last year was £5.742,511.

PRESS CABLE RATES.

ABORTIVE GOVERNMENT ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

The Government of India have been endeavouring to obtain a reduction in telegraphic charge for Home messages commensurate with the reduction made recently in the rate for private messages and offered to extend to press traffic the guarantee they had previously given in regard to ordinary traffic. The Telegraph Companies concerned have now definitely refused to make any reduction on the ground that the principle has been obtained by an International Telegraphic Conference for press rates to be half the ordinary rates. The rate for Home press messages remains, therefore, at one shilling per word.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 16.

The following is the official communique issued on the subject by Government :—

When the rate for ordinary telegrams to the United Kingdom was recently reduced to two shillings a word, no reduction was made in the press rate which remained at one shilling. The Government of India, who had previously pressed the view that the press rate should be reduced to eight pence concurrently with the reduction of the ordinary rate to two shillings, at once addressed the Secretary of State on the subject and urged that the cable companies should be pressed to lower the press rate to one-third of the ordinary rate, thus maintaining the proportion which had formerly been adopted between the two. The Secretary of State placed the view of the Government of India before the companies, but was unable to secure any reduction, although the Government of India had expressed their willingness to extend to the press traffic the guarantee which they have given in respect of ordinary traffic. The Cable Company have now explained that they are unable to accept the suggestion made by the Government of India as the principle that the press rates should be half the ordinary rates had been universally accepted and has been authoritatively adopted by the International Telegraphic Conference. This principle is now acted upon by the Eastern Telegraph Company and by the Allied Company as regards new press tariffs in all parts of the world.

THE FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA.

SEVENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ON RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

The numbers under famine relief in Rajputanar and the United Provinces continue to rise slowly and have now reached over 70,000 of which 31,000 are in Ajmer-Merwara and 16,000 in Jalaun. The most serious feature of the situation is absence of rain for the spring sowings as this threatens the crop which otherwise would have relieved the situation by next April. Test works are now to be started in Hamirpur and Jhansi. There has been fortunately no epidemic so far. The difficulty in egard to fodder continues to increase.

UNFAITHFUL WAZIRI SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

The endeavour to convert the Waziri into a satisfactory soldier continues to be a very difficult one. This week, four sepoys of the Northern Waziristan Militia, holding one of the posts in the Tochi valley over-powered the three remaining sepoys in the post nd made off with half a dozen rifles.

INSPECTOR OF GYMNASIA'S WINTER TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

The next tour of the Inspector of Gymnasia in India, is as follows :—Calcutta, 19th to 21st December; Darjeeling, 22nd December to 3rd January Dinapore, 4th to 5th; Allahabad, 6th to 8th; Cawnpore, 9th and 10th; Lucknow 11th to 16th and Umballa, 17th to 21st January.

EXTRA AIDE-DE-CAMP TO LORD MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

Lieutenant the Earl of Rochsavage arrived here to-day to be an extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Minto.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. S. Hardeman, C.S., have been placed at the disposel of the Burma Government in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr. G. Martin is appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department and is posted to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar.

Captain Coldstream, Survey of India, is granted leave of 20 months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hughes Huler, Political Department, is granted leave of one year.

Captain Hugo, Agency Surgeon, is granted leave of one year.

Captain Deas, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon for Bhopawar and Captain J. Fisher, I.M.S., is posted as Residency Surgeon in Mewar.

Major Macdonald is posted as Political Agent at Sibi and Major J. F. Whyte, on return from furlough, is posted as Political Officer with Sirdar Ayub Khan.

THE BENARES CONGRES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

BENARES, DEC. 16.

The Benares sitting commence on Thursday the 28th December and continue till the third of January. Arrangements for accommodating the delegates, members and guests have been made in the palatial buildings of the Hutwa Raj house, the Pisachmochan Jeypore House, the Man Mandir Rewah House, the Asseghat Darbhanga House, the Darbhanghaghat Kashmir House, and Dasaswamedh kindly lent for their accommodation. Admission is by tickets and all persons should apply early for as many tickets as required to the Mahamandal Office, Benares without delay. All requisitions will be served in order ofprecedence. All should book to Benares Cantonment Station where reception arrangements are proposed

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

THE series of "extra" meetings running nearly every Saturday afternoon till the end of March 1906, commenced at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, when a very large crowd of patrons turned up, the meeting being a very successful and enjoyable one. The weather was unusually hot during the afternoon, but became delightfully cool after sundown. The proceedings at one point were enlivened by the peregrinations about the course opposite the Grand Stand of a "Derby Goat," but the intruder fortunately did not interrupt the racing. Six events were coloured on the official card commencing with the Old Year Plate, which attracted seven entrants, "Young Gazelle" Mr. Maxwell's horse was the only thing for this event, and he thoroughly justified all expectation by artfully reserving his strength until just before the post, when he tore away and won in a canter. For the second race Koko, Picture, and Judy divided the preliminary honours, but Koko, Mr. Essayie's pony made a good race of it, and just managed to get home. A field of eleven stripped for the Novice Plate, which seemed an open race, but the favourite again romped home. For the December Plate "Blue Blood" and "Free Lance," shared popular favour. There were only four starters and the English Jockey, Taylor, allowed his competitors to have their own way until rounding the corner, when he went away and made a great victory in one minute 18 secs, with half a neck only between the second and third horses. In the Arab Plate the favourite had it all his own way from the start, but the Arab Pony Plate was a remarkably close race, Little Joker having a hard tussle to keep first place. This event closed a fine evening's sport, during which the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played a selection of music :—

The Old Year Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 4lbs. twice, 7lbs.; three times 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Maxwell's g a h Young Gazelle 9st 2lbs ..... Oomer Khan 1
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed, A. A Saif and L K Kapadia's b a h Settler 8st 10lbs.....Heeroo 2
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 8st 5lbs .....Foster 3
Mr A S Oomer's bl a h Sabig 9st .....Native 0
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Caravan 9st.....Native 0
Mr Grace's br a h Ranjit, late Jam-e-Jamshed 8st 10lbs.....Nana 0
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Darby 8st 5lbs ..... Robertson 0

"Young Gazelle," although heavily backed, did not look like winning until within sight of the post, when she rushed away, leaving Settler and Calcutta second and third, and divided by a neck. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

Betting :—1 to 2 "Young Gazelle," 4 to 1 Settler, 5 to 1 Calcutta, 6 to 1 Caravan and Sabig and 10 to 1 Darby.

The Pony Plate.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Ponies 14-2 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 19030-1-2 to carry 8st 12lbs W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 500, or over; once 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; thrice. 12lbs; oftener 18lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over 5lbs. Distance,—5furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie br aus g Koko 8st 13lbs ..... Heeroo 1
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Judy 8st 9lbs ..... Oomer Khan 2
Mr G K's ch aus m Virbala 8st 11b...C B Mahomed 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee b aus m Picture 8st 4lbs..... .....Foster 0
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus m Lily of the Valley 9st 10lbs..... Etul 0

Koko managed to win a good race for Mr. Essayie, although Judy made a good effort, leaving Mr.G K's Virbala third. the English Jockey Foster having no luck in this race. Time 1 min. 3 4-5 secs.

Betting: 3 to one Koko, evens Judy; 2 to 1 Picture, 5 to1 Virbala 8 to 1 Lily of the Valley, long odds the other.

The Novice Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Foxhall 8st 8lbs ....Foster 1
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 8st 11lbs Beaumont 2
Mr A M Jaffir's g a h Nonplus 8st 2lbs...Heroo 3
Mr Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Karadev 9st 3lbs.....C B Mahomed 0
Mr James' ch a h Prestidigitateur 9st 3lbs Thomson 0
Mr Tulsidass Tejpal's b a h Practical 9st 3lbs Coomber 0
Mr J Murdoch's g a h Sharajoon 9st 3lbs J Taylor 0
Mr Faraj bin Sapad's b a h Young Mosumma 9st.....Toe 0
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Akyab 8st 2lbs Native 0
Mr R R S' g a h Koozam 7st 10lbs..... Native 0
Mr G K's ch a h Victoria Cross 7st 10lbs Kunali 0

The Novice Plate attracted a large field, but the result was known to lay between Foxhall Nonplus, and Osborne, and the former did its best to assist Foster to retrieve his ill-luck in the previous race by hinging his Jockey first past the post in excellent style.

Betting: Evens on Foxhall; 2 to 1 Osborne; 4 to 1Nonplus, longer odds the others.

The December Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1903. W A. and C. reduced 10lbs. Penalties —Winners since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs., 14lbs. oftener, 18lbs, Winners since the above date race value Rs. 500 or over: once, 4lbs.; oftener 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowance Horses landed since 1st September, 1905, 5lbs in addition to landing allowance in general condition, Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and Nanjee's b aus g Freelance 8st 4lbs.....J Taylor 1
Mr Finch's b am m Balayeuse 8st 9lbs.....Heeroo 2
Mr S D Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood 9st 8lbs Oomer Khan 3
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory 8st 13lbs Coomber 0

Freelance made a good race of this and soon ran away from Mr Hunter's, Victory, which had the start for some distance. Freelance was ridden by an Englishman, J. Taylor who had an easy win with half a neck between Balaye, use and Blue Blood, respectively second and third. Time—1min. 18secs.

Betting: Even ton Balay use 3 to 1 Freshance and Blue Blood, and 6 to 1 on Victory.

The Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over; W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 150 or over: once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; thrice 12lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass A Nanjee's and A M Ameer's ch a h Royal 8st ....J Taylor
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h False Start 9st 9lbs .....Foster 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hampstead 9st...C B Mahomed 3
Mr Khali bin Dooree's ch a h Mukhool 8st 10lbs Toe 0
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Manhooth 8st 10lbs Coomber 0
Mr F E Dharwad's b a h Young Kaisar 8st 10lbs Heeroo 0
Mr G K's g a h Horsak 8st 9lbs .....Oomerkhan 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Caractacus 8st 8lbs Ebroo 0
Mr Hoosain Zahor's g a h Mishall 8st 5lbs Robertson 0
Mr Marshall's ch a h Vanderbilt 7st 10lbs Native 0

This race evoked a lot of interest; with a field of ten, and Royal justified the confidence of his numerous backers by taking the race all to himself. There was never any doubt about the results, although False Start second, Hampstead third, made great efforts to catch Foster's horse. The last four horses straggled to the post. Won by 2 1-2 lengths; one and a half between second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

Betting: Evens on Royal 4 to 1 False Start and Hampstead; 5 to 1 Vanderbilt and Horsak, 6 to 1 Manhooth, Young Kaiser, Caractacus and Mishall.

The Arab Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 300; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1903, hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—since 31st March, 1903 race value Rs. 500 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date races value as above of aggregate value. Rs 3,000. 4lbs.; of Rs. 3,000, or over, 7lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowance Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over, 7lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 7st 13lbs ..... Heeroo 1
Mr R R S. ch a h Tachreet 8st 8lbs.....Robertson 2
Mr G K's b a h Yerbo 7st 13lbs.....Ebrahim 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 9st 3lbs .....Foster 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 8st 2lbs ...Benton 0

For this important event there were five entrants but they made a race of it. From the start they hung together like onions and the result was in doubt, right up the straight Little Joker led but though hotly pressed, managed to keep ahead and eventually won by a neck, one length dividing Tachreet and Yerbo. Time—1min. 23secs.

Betting: 1 to 5 on Bay Middleton, 3 to 1 Tachreet, 6 to 1 Yerbo, 8 to 1 Little Joker, and 10 to 1 Napoleon.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

(Concluded from page 5.)

A vague suspicion of this kind is hard to remove, but there has certainly been nothing which could convey such an impression in the extremely hearty welcome Their Royal Highnesses have received throughout their tour in the Punjab. From the lowest dweller in the city to the highest Chief in the land, all would seem to have been animated with the one idea of showing honour to the King-Emperor's son, and if the roar of the people's welcome might have been moderated at times on the score of convenience, there would appear to have been no question as to is spontaneity. Conditions have undoubtedly changed since the Punjab was first incorporated into the British dominions. The Sikh in those days was still in a minority in the land over which he held sway; but there was no one to dispute his supremacy when the final decision rested with the sword. With the advent of British rule, he has been slowly but surely forced in to the background, deprived of wha he had come to regard as his place among the rulers of the country, and learnt the bitterness of of relying solely on the strong arm of the Law with all the forces of a cunning commercialism arrayed against him. Had no reaction set in, had the Sikh been left to fight his own battle unaided in the unequal contest, steady deterioration must have inevitably ensued. But there were those among his own Chiefs, and one is proud to add, among Englishmen as well, who saw the necessity for averting such a calamity, and have done all in their power to check the flowing tide. The Khalsa College at Amitsar is one of the outward and visible signs of this counter-reformation; it is the Sikhs Aligarh, designed, like Syed Ahmed's institution, to equip a great community in the arts of peace and prevent it from being submerged in the struggle for political existence by other communities, estimable, enough in their own way, but without the sterling qualities that have won for the Sikh and the Mahomedan the admiration of the world. The Khalsa College, it is true, is not all it might be yet—in the short space of twelve years one should not expect too much; but it represents a beginning which has already borne good fruit. It would be a bad day for England and India if the Sikhs were to show symptoms of degeneration; but with these proofs of an educational awakening and with the presence of such noble figures as that of the venerable Raja of Nabha still amongst us, we may hope that that day is not yet.

THE VICEROY'S CUPS.

FAVOURITE PERFORMANCE AND THE BETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

A feature of the races here yesterday was reappearance of the bookmakers' lists of betting, the stewards having decided not to persist in the abolition of this well established institution. The ring did large business in consequence.

Great Scott's performance in the Wellesley plate where he came in only fifth and ran not very kindly has brought down the odds on him for the big event to six to four. Long Tom on the other hand ran well and not more than fours could be obtained about him at the end of the day.

The remaining quotations for the Cup are Dalkeith, 6 to 1 Applause, 8 to 1, Killyvan 10 to 1, Pare Gold 10 to 1, Amplify, Actine Contest, Lieutenant Bill Munderah and Sacristan 12 to1; Charson Ballarah and Mallard twenties, Kitchener forties.

ALLEGED SEDITION AT POONA.

EDITOR OF A MARATHI PAPER IN TROUBLE.

ON a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bhaskar Balwant Bhatkar, B.A., L. L. B., editor and publisher of a Marathi monthly paper called the "Bhala" was brought to Bombay from Poona, on Saturday afternoon, and was charged before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay with committing an offence under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor appeared to prosecute, while the accused was defended by Mr. D'Souza and Mr. Kelkar, pleaders.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Oriental Translator to Government, testified to having filed in the Court an information which said that the accused printed his paper at the Shanada Press, in Narayan Peth, Poona and puhdisher the same in Shanwar Peth, Poona. An issue of that paper of the 11th October last, contained an article in Marathi entitled "A Durbar in Hell," of an extremly objectionable character, and was calculated to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection towards the Government. Copies of this paper were distributed through post to Bombay also.

The following is a translation of a motto, being a Marathi verse taken from the poetical works of Ramdas, printed at the top of the issue of this Marathi newspaper :—

"One should die for (the sakes of one's) religion, While dying, one should kill all; (And) while killing and killing one should take (back) one's own kingdom"

—Shri Ramdas.

The folling is an important extract from the translation of the very lengthy Marathi article in question:—

A DURBAR IN HELL.

"Once upon a time a great Durbar was to be held in the Empire of Hell. A grand and extensive mandap was erected there for that purpose. Skins peeled from the corpses of human beings and sewn together formed the ceiling of the madap. At various places were posted trunks of human beings with their heads cut off, like stems of plantain trees, and many decapitated heads (of men) were (strung) together and torans, i.e garlands of flowers in various places in the mandap. Just as hands opened out are now-a-days painted in wooden boards for showing the way, so hands actually cut off were nailed on to the entrance to each of the prominent parts of the mandap. In front of the mandap a pond containing the blood of those dead human beings was built for the purpose of satisfying the vision of the members (of the Durbar) with its beautiful colour and of appeasing their thirst by a drink from it, and some of the red water in the pond was sprinkled on the road leading to the mandap to lay the dust. In the interior of the Sabhamandap (i.e.audience hall, a Council-Chamber, an assembly-room (generally) nude bodies of several beautiful women were placed (i e exhibited) in an erect posture at various places for purposes of decoration. And thus all things necessary for that Durbar were collected together. The time for holding the meeting (i.e., Durbar), arrived in the meantime, and presently all the people came (there) in a hurry and began to take their seats. The Emperor of Hell occupied an exalted throne in front. The whole of his body smelt strongly of the seasoning of (his) flesh-diet and of attar (attar means a fragrant essence) prepared from blood. He wore a fine robe made of human skins. And round his neck dangled a garland of decapitated heads of men and slaughtered kine. The Emperor of Hell having thus taken his seat, the Chobdars then announced in a loud voice the object of holding the Durbar. They declared. The present Emperor having become infirm on account of old age and having no auras heir, (i. e, heir being his son by his own wife) commands that a fit person be appointed to rule over his kingdom after him. To-day's Durbar has been convened to make the selection of such a fit person."

A young man then rising in the Durbar said :—"Your Majesty not one will be able to rival (me) in the deeds of cruelty perpetrated by me up till now. Sir I have up to now slaughtered innumerable kine and human beings, burnt the houses of several people and impaled many without cause. My Lord, I have violated hundreds of innocent women and snapped the janwar (i.e. sacred threads) of lakhs of men. I have plundered and destroyed the houses and villages of several people and have amused myself by (causing) some men to stand in my presence and by causing them to be flogged. I have plundered and taken away the peacock thrones of many (persons) and have caused my followers to bathe their swords in blood for several days together."

On Mr. Nicholson's application the case was allowed to stand for over a week, as some of the Marathi documents were to be translated into English.

WOULD KICK AND SCREAM

Baby's Awful Suffering from Eczema —Could Not Hold Her—Tore Face and Arms Almost to Pieces—Grateful Mother Says:

"CUTICURA REMEDIES SAVED HER LIFE"

"When my little girl was six months old, she had eczema. We had used cold creams and all kinds of remedies, but nothing did her any good; in fact, she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I would dress her, I had to put her on the table, for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. I used four boxes of Cuticura Ointment, two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and gave her the Cuticura Resolvent, and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humour left. I can truthfully say that they have saved her life, and I should advise any one suffering as she did, to give Cuticura a fair trial.—Mrs. G. A. Conrad, Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 7, 1898."

FIVE YEARS LATER

Mrs. Conrad Writes:

"It is with pleasure that I can inform you that the cure has been permanent. It is now six years since she was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since. I have advised a lot of friends to use Cuticura in all diseases of the skin."

SLEEP FOR BABY

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, from infancy to age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "Cuticura Skin Book." Mailed Free.

LEMCO.

In order to profit by the world-wide reputation for purity and excellence which we have created for the GENUINE Liebig Company's Extract, unscrupulous makers occasionally offer inferior meat preparations for sale as "Liebig's" Extract of Meat.

Many of these so-called meat extracts have been proved by analysis to contain glue, yeast, and other doubtful ingredients.

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by these spurious imitations, every jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract bears the name—LEMCO, formed from the initials of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.

Famous for 40 years as the most concentrated form of beef.

Keeps for any time.

LEMCO.

"APENTA" R.G.

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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MINERAL WATERS TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patentglass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Salphuric Acid and other acids

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SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Mohalla, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES. :—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE, acute or chronic. Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients suffering from Hydrocele are particularly requested to seeme before going into the troubles of operation, as a permanent cure is obtained by my easy treatment. Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLID PILES.—Fistula. Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are throughly cured without the least pain. Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8

EPILESY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, the waiscs, loin and other limbs of the body, can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches in the body after 20 days' application of my oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by my oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy of pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA and all sorts of VENEREAL DISEASES in both sexes and all ages are radically cured; sufferers will find my specific just what they require. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammato of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Difficult Respiration Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation Blood Phlegm, Diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER SEMINAL DISCHARGE, are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored, Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills and, or oil (as the case may be). For 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLE, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs. 8-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensations in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste, heartburn, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P.

Patients to state clearly their age and term of disease.

DR. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI of Benares,
Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus,
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Mosquito bites,

and the attacks of other insects can be easily prevented by the use of

CALVERT'S

20 per cent.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and so is powerfully antiseptic, giving too a pleasant freshness to the skin, so much appreciated in hot climates.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder

(15% Carbolic)

offers a safe and simple method of destroying bad odours, and keeping fevers and other infectious diseases away. Ants, other insects and reptiles avoid places where this powder is freely used.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

EASILY CURE

THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548

Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio..... 7½ per cent.

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Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
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STILL UNSURPASSED!

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-12.

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THE "DELHI SORE"

AND ALL OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES ARE ENDED BY ZAM-BUK.

THE "Delhi Sore" is perhaps the most feared skin affection in India. Thousands of the people, especially "up country," suffer intensely from this scourge, and the fact that Zam-Buk forms an ideal dressing, in even the worst and most obstinate cases, establishes this pure balm as indeed a boon to India.

Delhi sores spring from a variety of causes, chief among which are exposure to long-continued heat, malarious influences, and residence in insanitary localities. Probably parasites are responsible for many cases, and others, no doubt, occur owing to the victim's inherited liability. Generally a pimple is the first stage, and this may last months. Then it increases in size and suddenly breaks into a nasty, suppurating ulcer or sore which proves most difficult to heal, and which invariably leaves a nasty scar.

The elbows, backs of the hands, ankles, legs, face, and thighs are most liable to attack. Zam-Buk should be smeared freely over the place, which, if possible, should be well protected from dirt and the action of hot and vapoury air by a piece of clean rag or lint. Zam-Buk will exert a delightfully cooling and soothing influence, and the powerful antiseptic properties of the balm will effectually deal with all causes of inflammation and suppuration present, whether parasitic, constitutional, or purely climatic. Disease will be gradually but surely expelled, and finally the place will be covered by new healthy skin.

The most obstinate and deep-seated cases of skin disease yield to the perfect healing influences of the rich herbal essences contained in Zam-Buk. The balm contains NO NASTY ANIMAL FAT and no mineral poison, and is consequently ADMIRABLY PURE, and SUITABLE FOR use by ALL CASTES and on all skins.

Wherever Zam-Buk is applied disease is surely expelled and new healthy tissue is grown. Zam-Buk is unequalled for Delhi sores and all obstinate skin diseases, itch, ringworm, pricky heat, diseased ankles, bad legs, ulcers, piles, swollen knees, boils, eczema, scaldy eczema, festering sores, poisoned wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, scalp irritation, chapped hands, mosquito-bites, stings, rashes, and nerve pains. Zam-Buk may be had of all chemists for Re. 1 per box, or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price 10s. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address: the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Every home should keep Zam-Buk.

FREE BOX.—Send this coupon and anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand-rd., Calcutta, for free sample.

B. G. 18-12-05.

Zam-Buk

RUB IT IN!

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual Meeting and Prize Distribution of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage took place on Saturday afternoon at Mahim. The Orphanage is charmingly situated facing the sea, nestling among the palm groves of Mahim. A spacious play-ground, open to the sea breeze, faces the school building. As its name implies, the Orphanage is intended for orphan children up to a certain age, after which they are transferred to other schools if an aptitude for further study is shown For the pleasant annual function of the Distribution of Prizes invitations for Saturday afternoon had been issued to patrons and well-wishers of the Orphanage, of whom these was a large gathering present. The school hall was decorated with flags, palms, and rows and clusters of flowers and the whole effect was one which appealed to Scotch taste which element predominated. The Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie had very kindly consented to preside on the occasion, while Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie kindly undertook the rather onerous duties of presenting prizes to the successful competitors. On arrival, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie was presented with a handsome bouquet of white flowers, tastefully arranged with ferns, by a little girl of the Orphanage clad in white.

The proceedings opened with the singing of the hymn "O God of Bethel" which was followed by a prayer.

Mr. D. H. Brand, Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Orphanage, then read the Report for the year, which among other things, stated that on the 31st December last the number of children on the roll was 33 boys and 29 girls. During the year 7 and 1 girl were admitted and 4 boys and 6 girls were withdrawn the year closed with 36 boys and 24 girls in the school. The health of the children during the year was excellent. Matheran was against visited during the hot weather and the change to the Hills had much to do with the excellent state of the children's health. The Annual Sports were as great a success as ever and the thanks of the Society had been duly tendered to all those who so kindly contributed to making the meeting a success. The school had been duly visited by the Government Educational Inspector and he closed his report with the following summary :—"Buildings very good, Attendance very good, Staff adequate and qualified, Education very, good Conduct very good. Physical Exercise very good." The Examination in Scripture Knowledge was conducted by the Rev. J. C. Matthew and the Rev. A S Crichton. Mrs Phillips sailed for England early in the year and the Committee again desire to express their regret at the loss of her services. She proved a faithful servant with the interests of the Orphanage wholly in her work. In her place as Matron the Committee appointed Mrs George and she was doing her duties to the entire satisfaction of the Committee. Mr R Fairnie, having resigned the Honorary ship, the duties of the post had been undertaken by Mr. D. H. Brand. In place of Mr. J. K. Symington, the Society had been fortunate in obtaining Mr. W E Crum's consent to act as Honorary Treasurer Considering the heavy expenses which the Society had been put to in connection with the painting of the School Buildings the finances had been well maintained. The Committee trusted that the generous support accorded to the Orphanage may be continued and took this opportunity of thanking the local and mofussil subscribers for their contribution In concluding the report the Committee placed on record their appreciation of the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the Supperintendent and Lady Superintendent. The work of Mr. Anderson amongst the children was too well-known to need any special mention. In Mrs. Anderson the Society found one whose interest in the School was equally great.

THE SECRETARY'S COMMENTS.

In proposing the adoption of the Report Mr. Brand said that there had been fifty-nine such gatherings at the Orphanage and he hoped that it would be the privilege of the assembly to see many more such gatherings for years to come. The appearance of the children testified to the care that had been taken of them. Commenting on the Educational Inspector's report he drew attention to its excellence, which reflected to the credit of the Superintendent of the School and his staff. The expense incurred for the upkeep of the school had been considerable, but he hoped that all gentlemen and friends of the School would contribute towards meeting the expenses whenever required to. Mr. Brand spoke of the committee's appreciation of the work of Mr. Anderson and his staff, who for the past twenty-two years had discharged his duties with credit. Mention was also made of the valuable services of Mrs. Anderson. In Mrs George, who is the Matron in place of Mrs Phillips who has gone on leave to England, they had a grateful and honest worker.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

The new committee was then proposed, which was constituted by the following members :—Chairman Mr. J. H. Symington, Deputy Chairman Captain Potts ; Committee :—Colonel W. B. Bannerman, Mr. John Begg, Mr. W Birkett, Mr. J. Black, Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., Rev. J. Cameron Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Rev. A. S Crichton Mr. C. Crommelin, Mr. E. Elliot Mr. J. Foremen, Mr. H. J. Gordon, Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. D. N. Graham, Mr. C. R. Hoskyn, R. E. Mr. H. W. Jamieson, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. J. D. Johnston, Mr. W. C. Keith, Captain W. G. Liston, I. M. S. Captain G. Lamb, I. M. S., Mr. D. K. Lore, Rev. D Mackichan, D. D., Mr. F. S. McAlpin, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Alex McKenzie, Mr. George Miller, Mr. R. G. Monteath, Mr. A. Muirhead, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E. Mr. A. K. Normand, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr R. R. Ross, Mr. Geoge Service, Mr. S.S. Storey Mr. Robert Taylor, Dr. J. A. Turner and Mr. P. L. Wright.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs. Begg, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs Chrystal, Mrs. Crum, Mrs. Inglis Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Mackichan Mrs. McBain, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss. Mills, Mrs. Potts Mrs. Procter, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Symington and Mrs. Wright Superintendent—Mr. John Anderson Lady Suprintendent—Mrs. Anderson ; Honorary Treasurer ; Mr. W E Crum. Honorary Secretary Mr. D. H. Brand.

The proposed Committee was adopted.

Mrs. Muir Mackenzie then distributed the prizes which consisted of books and other useful articles.

The special prizes took the form of "Silver."

A most amusing feature of the distribution was that toddling mites trotted up first, Some of whom examined their prizes before "taking delivery" exhibiting a wee bit too early perhaps inborn Scotch shrewdness.

The songs of the children were very creditably rendered and indicated careful training. A song by ten School Children entitled 'Lang, Lang Syne' was particularly attractive.

THE CHAIRMAN'S Address.

The Hon. Mr. Muir-Mckenzie said :—Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,—I should like first of all to express the great pleasure which it has given Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie and myself to be present on this occasion, and to give such humble support as we are able to an institution, like this which is eminently typical of what is best in Scotch character. The Scotch are known for their keenness in business, and for success in life by means of honest and strenuous work, for loyalty to their country, king and religion and this institution has been established by Scotch voluntary endeavour in order that those of their race who are settled in this part of the East and who by the mysterious visitation of Providence have lost those who would otherewise have brought them up in the way in which they should go. May they have, so far, as possible in this life, that grievous loss made up by affectionate and sympathetic training in a well ordered institution and education in those noble principles which I have specified as the foundation of Scotch character. While welcoming my pleasure in being present I wish to add an expression of keen regret that it should have been impossible to have here the leading Scotch man in the Presidency. I allude to his Excellency the Goveraor. The committee are I understand in possession of his Excellency's expressions of regret at his inability to preside on this occasion and there is no one here who will not appreciate the heartiness and sincerity of those regrets since anyone here must have witnessed his Excellency's unwearried and cheerful exertions in all good causes. his readiness at all times to give his countenance and support to every work and institution of benevolence. and I should not fail to add his warm and patriotic love of his and our country and people and institution. His Excellency has departed this morning on a tour which will give him a sorely needed change after the severe exertions entailed by the visits of their Royal Highnesses, the farewell to the departing and the welcome of the incoming Governor-General, a change needed too on account of the severe anxiety which his Excellency is enduring on account of the illness of Lady Lamington. His Excellency however, like all Scotch men has a keen eye to business and the change will be anything but a holiday. He stops at numerous places on the coast to see for himself and to hear for himself what the people have to tell him on the spot as to local want and conditions. I am sure you will all join with me in hoping that his Excellency may derive all possible pleasure as well as profit from his tour. (Hear, hear.) The report which has been read to us this afternoon records us so far as I can judge an admirably successful year. In health, in work, in sport the school has done admirably, notwithstanding heavy expenses the finances have been well maintained. One untoward event alone has happened and that has been the loss of your admirable matron, Mrs. Phillips. I myself have had the benefit of Mrs. Phillips services and can from personal experience join with the committee's testimony to their exceptional value. She is indeed a loss to you, but there is always consolation in the old adage which, I think, applies particularly well to Scotch condition, I mean that there are no good fish in these a more especially in the Scotch seas and lochs as ever came out of it. I will now say a few words to the children. I have the greatest feeling for you and with you dear children I love good children and I love also the naughty children for I remember when I was in school I was a very naughty boy and I think valued even more than the good children who won all prizes and got pats on back any love and kindness and approval which every now and then I may have received not that I received any less than I deserved. There are a few of us who do not get in some way or other far better than they deserve. If you are to get all the success and the approval and the affection that you wish for you must yourself give your best, be ready to please your teachers and your friends and your companions if you wish them to love you and to be on the best terms with you. At the root of naughtiness in children is probably their inability to see that in order to be really happy they must do not only what they want, but also what other people want. After seeing a good deal of life and having had a great measure of good fortune in it I think that the greatest amount of pleasure is derived from it when a man or woman succeeds in making him or herself wanted and necessary to other people. And that is what the good people do. They help other people so much, they do so much for the happiness of other people that they are always being wanted. That means they are always loved and everybody's heart is warm towards them and that surrounds them with an atmosphere of happiness and pleasure which makes up for all sorts of discomfort and pains and troubles. (Applause). While I love for naughty children, and wish them to turn good the the sake of their own happiness I also love and wish to congratulate the good children, the successful children who have won prizes. There are few feelings more delightful than the elation and joy which fills a boy's or girl's heart when a prize has been won whether it be for learning or industry, or success in games or sports. For a man to be distinguished in the eyes of his fellowmen is even to the most modest a joy and satisfaction that for a boy or girl to be distinguished among their fellows if, I think; an even keener pleasure, I once heard one of the greatest of our military leaders say, to a distinguished company :—'Gentleman, it is a great thing to be a leader of men but what a thing to be the leader of the boys." (Applause.) Still to those who have not won prizes I have a word of encouragement I will not only say the obvious word of "better luck next time," but I will ask them and also I will ask their instructors who perhaps have had disappointment in being unable to bring on some of their pupils so fast as they liked—disappointment that Johnny Thomson cannot be brought up from the bottom of the class in spite of all the trouble that we took with him—that world is that success in life does not by any means always follow the top boys of the class. How often have I seen it in my hon'ble service. The top man in the examination could not with great reputation but in India achieves working above the ordinary. Men who are at the bottom of the examination list rise to the most distinguished posts. Examinations which are usually the test by which prizes are given are far from being a final test of character and success and boys and girls or men or women who do not pass particularly well in examination but who knows in his or her heart that the work has been done strenuously and conscientiously and that who preserve in hard and strenuous work need not be afraid as to the successes of his life. The man who needs to be afraid is the idler of the dordier and work-shirker. He may have the brain but he cannot be the greatest success and often will be a miserable failure. The richest soil if cultivated well grows the most valuable crops but if left uncared for will be choked with weeds which, perhaps it will be impossible to root out by years of work. Well children, whether you are clever or dull be sure that the thing you cultivate is steady hard work and cultivate it not only at your lesson but at your play. To me anything worth doing successful can hardly be conceived than playing a game without giving keen attention to it. Playing against an opponent who does no do his best takes all the fun away. Playing with a partner who takes no interest is even worse and so we come back to the ever matchless word if Scripture—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. Now I won't summonise any more to you, but hope that you will all have a present holiday and the next year may bring into this institution a even greater measure of success and usefulness than it has known in the past. (Applause.)

Prolonged cheering followed Mr. Muir Mackenzie's speech which the 'bairns' seemed to have quite appreciated especially as the difference between 'good of naughty' bairns was so strikingly put forth.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzi for his kindly consenting to preside at the Meeting which was seconded and carried with acclamation. Auld Lang Syne the popular Scotch melody was then sung by all the school children, the visitors joining in the spirit of the song.

The proceedings terminated with the first verse of "God save the King being sung after which three cheers were called for the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, followed by a similar call for Mrs Muir Mackenzie, thus closing a very enjoyable evening.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A DEAD BODY.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case in which Ananda walad Bhau and a woman named Saku were convicted of murder by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, and were sentenced to death. Mr. G. R. Gharpure appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged before Mr. Heaton with the murder of one Bhika, who was the husband of Saku, accused No. 2, by administering opium to him. One Ganu Mali, in whose house the deceased and No. 2 lived for some time, gave information to the police that Bhika had disappeared in a suspicious manner. The other material witnesses were Rama, who assisted in the disposal of the corpse Chandri, the daughter of Saku by a former husband, who asserted that her mother and accused No. 1 were on terms of criminal intimacy ; and Khandu, the husband of Chandri, who bought some of the opium with which Bhika was believed to have been killed and who assisted in disposing of the body. The accused admitted that Bhika died of opium, but asserted he was an opium-eater, who took an over-dose. Ananda denied that the corpse was buried by himself and Khandu and Rama in a field, and not in a proper burial ground. There was no doubt that on the 3rd July last, Ananda and Khandu bought opium and that opium was given to Bhika on the 5th July. He died that afternoon and was buried the same evening or night. The fact, said the Sessions Judge, that the body was buried in a field and not in a recognised place of burial, indicated secrecy. It was also a fact that when attention was drawn to the disappearance of Bhika, the two accused and Khandu departed from Manmad, where they had been living and where Bhika was buried, and left no trace of their whereabouts. Khandu was found a few days later, but the two accused were not found for weeks. The corpse was never found. On the 8th July, Rama pointed out the place where it had been buried, but no trace whatever was found except some hairs which might be human hair. This was, Mr. Heaton said, a striking fact, but in his opinion it did not justify any doubt as to the death and burial of Bhika, for both the accused persistantly admitted that he died and was buried though they maintained their innocence The circumstances of the case in Mr. Heaton's opinion, justified the inference that Bhika was murdered. Differing from both assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced them to death.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, said the first question was whether Bhika was dead? There was the mysterious circumstance that the place of burial pointed out by the accused and by Rama, contained no trace of the body. Under the circumstances it was at least doubtful whether the Court would be justified in saying that it was conclusively proved that Bhika was dead. But there were several and even greater difficulties in the way of confirming this sentence. There was no evidence as to the administration of the opium. It could not be said that the statements of the accused before the Sessions Court were such as to incriminate them to the extent of justifying a conviction against them. The case was enveloped in mystery ; and though the circumstances might give rise to grave suspicion, it was not one in which the Court would be justified in finding the accused guilty of murder. Their lordships reversed the conviction and acquitted the two accused.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Jamieson, 6th Infantry, is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer for the Jats and Hindustani Musalmans from the 1st December.

Colonel Western, 22nd Cavalry, has been selected for appointment as Assistant Adjutant General on the Divisional Staff, vice Colonel Aspinall resigned. Colonel Western is posted to the Lahore Division.

Colonel Lysons, Assistant Adjutant General, Eastern Command, proceeds shortly to England on the recommendation of the Medical Board.

Colonel Fenton, Assistant Quarter Master General, Army Head-quarters is transferred to the Eastern Command Head-quarters, in a similar capacity.

Colonel Money, Officiating Assistant Quarter Master General, Eastern Command, is posted as Assistant Adjutant General, Peshawar Division.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ANJUMAN HALL.

HONOUR TO SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

THE authorities of the Anjuman-i-Islam are entitled to the best thanks of the Mussulman community for the excellent style of the entertainment they provided on Saturday evening in honour of the Knighthood conferred on Sir Karrimbhoy Ebrahim by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Representative citizens of all classes of Bombay society joined in the entertainment, and the gathering was one of the most influential witnessed in this city for some years past. The whole of the premises were tastefully decorated and effectively illuminated for the occasion. The garden-grounds looked pretty with the aid of fairy-lamps artistically arranged in the flower-beds. Many hundreds of coloured lanterns picked out the main outlines of the building from top to basement ; and the effect of the skilful blending of the colours lent additional attraction to the scene. A large shamiana had been erected in the rear compound where amply furnished tables were laid for refreshments. The whole of the passages were carpeted with crimson cloth, and adorned with plants in flower and foliage. The wealth of greenery all round the hall was remarkably pretty. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim arrived at the Hall after 9-30 p. m., and was cordially welcomed by the committee of the Anjuman and their honorary secretaries Messrs. Faiz Budroodin Tyebjee and Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail. Being escorted to the upper reception hall, he was accommodated with a seat on a sofa supported on his right and left by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas respectively.

Mr. M. H. Hakim, Judge of the Small Causes Court, briefly explained the object of the gathering. He said the honour of Knighthood conferred upon Sir Currimbhoy was not only an honour bestowed upon him, but it was an honour conferred upon the whole Mussulman community. He was the only Knight in that community, which naturally felt proud of this conspicuous honour. Mr. Hakim offered for Sir Currimbhoy the hearty good wishes of the entire Muslim community, with good health and happiness to himself and his family for many long years to come.

Mr. Faiz Budroodin Tyebjee then read an address in Urdu, which ran thus :—Sir, we, the Members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, approach you on this occasion with no slight pleasure to congratulate you on the honour of Knighthood conferred upon you by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—an honour which has never before been conferred upon a private Musalman citizen of Bombay. Ever since the foundation of our Society, you have been one of our most prominent members and have for many years past been the Vice-President of our Society. Sir, when we congratulate you we are congratulating at the same time the Anjuman itself, for in honouring you Government have, we feel, honoured with no doubt falser interest, those very aspirations and ideals of the Mussalman community of Bombay for promoting which all the individual members of the Anjuman-i-Islam have united to found a society and for advancing which aspirations and ideals we are all as a body striving. The Anjuman is formed for promoting culture among Mussalmans, for teaching them to live in higher and nobler social surroundings, for showing them that the interests of all the Mussalmans are one and need never clash, and for pointing the way in which united action may be taken by all the Musalmans, in short for bringing constantly before their minds all the magnificent lessons inculcated by the life and precepts of our most revered Prophet (on whom and on whose companions be eternal peace,) you Sir, have given all the assistance that your great business capacity and your liberality have been able to give to the cause of the spread of education among the Musalmans. You are the founder of a great orphanage for your people is Bombay, in the well being of which you have continued to evince the greatest interest, and it is well known that Bombay is not the only place that has been laid under obligation by your munificent liberality, for the place from which your family has come over a year or two girls School and a free Madressa for the teaching of the Koran-i-Sharif besides Musafirkhana and other charitable institutions. In a word you have always been ready to assist in promoting the welfare of our Moslim brethren and in improving their condition. Nor has your liberality been confined to the Musalman community alone for, when on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales the whole city, nay the whole Presidency of Bombay, resolved to commemorate the event by erecting a Museum in Bombay, you contributed a munificent sum towards the realization of that object. For these reasons, Sir, we most warmly and cordially congratulate you on the great honour that has so deservedly been conferred upon you and we unite in heartfelt prayer to Him who is the Giver of all bounties to mankind, that you may long be spared to enjoy the honour and to continue your life of usefulness to the Mussalman and other communities of India. (Applause.) The address was enclosed in a rich silver casket and presented to Sir Currimbhoy.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, the eldest son of Sir Currimbhoy, made an appropriate reply on behalf of his father. He thanked the Anjuman-i-Islam for the honour they did him and for the splendid entertainment they had provided He said what he had done for his countrymen was but a duty he owed them ; and as to the charities referred to in the address, he felt that virtue was its own best reward. He had, however, the satisfaction of knowing that what he had done had been productive of some good. (Applause.)

Among those present were :—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Hurkisondas Narotum das, Sir Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the Hon Khan Bahadur D. K. Chitnavis, Rev. Father Degen, Rev. Father Martin, Professor Fraser, Messrs. J. A. D. Mc. Bain, Frank Mc Bain, T. A. Savage, S. A. Nathan, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mohomedbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, M. H. Hakim, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Gulam Husain Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ibrahimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, barrister-at-law, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Rahimtula Meherali Chinoy, Faiz B. Tyebjee, Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail, Amiruddin Tyebjee, J. A. Wadia, Dr. K. R. Dadachanjee, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorgay, Messrs. Noor Rahimtula, Joomabhoy Shariffbhoy, Cassumbhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Haji Ahmed Patel, K. Soobramani Aiyar, S. S. Sethur, Ahmed Dewjee, Mirza Ali Husain, Sharif Dewjee Kanjee, A. M. Kajiji, Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Messrs. Narotam Murarji Goculdas, Gulam Husain Aliana, Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, Khan Saheb Abdul Rahman Kadwani, Messrs. Ibrahim Mahomed Seyani, N. V. Mandlik, Dr. Rajaball R. Lakhdir, Messrs. Tyeb Ali Najm, Ahmed Lookmani, etc.

Some time afterwards an adjournment was made to the refreshment tables : and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

In connection with the meeting, the following telegram was sent by the Assistant Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales :—The Anjuman-i-Islam requests you to convey to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales its deep gratification on the honour of knighthood having been conferred upon Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who has long been the Vice-President of the Anjuman and most prominent members of the Mussalman community.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

Summary of the third forecast of the Cotton-crop in Burma of the year 1905-06. The area under cotton in the 16 cotton-growing districts is now returned at 192,913 acres, or 4,192 acres, equal to 2-22 per cent. more than the actuals of last year, as further revised. The rainfall of the year was generally favourable to the cultivation, except in Minbu and the Lower Chindwin, were the early rains were unusually and restricted the sowing, and in Sagaing and Myingyan where the later rains were excess and did some damage to the crops. The plucking of cotton is in progress in places, and the condition of standing crops is on the whole satisfactory and the prospects so far are good. The estimated outturn of the year of cleaned cotton is 40,054 bales of 400 lbs. each ; the yield works out to 3·92 per cent. below that of the previous year. The area and yield are respectively 27·79 and 29·11 per cent. above the average of the preceding five years.

THE Military correspondent of the "Standard" writes :—"It is stated in quarters which have the best opportunities of obtaining reliable information, but to which I am not allowed to refer more particularly that serious differences threatening several changes at Headquarters have arisen in the Army Council. Recent reforms have accentuated rather than mitigated the old friction between the civil and military administration. Mr. Arnold-Forster is a civilian with ideas and his ideas do not altogether commend themselves to the opinion of the military authorities who are his colleagues on the Council. As a consequence he and the Chief of Staff, General Sir Nevil e Lyttelton, who has the support of the military element, have come to something which is very much like a rupture."

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

GERMAN GENERAL'S VIEWS.

A NEW York Correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes on Nov. 29 :—

An interesting German criticism of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, is published in the December issue of the "North American Review," which appears here to-day, from the pen of Lieut.-Gen. von Alten. The writer was commissioned 20 years ago to report to Field-Marshal von Moltke on the situation in Central Asia, and it was to him that the great strategist made the observation which has been frequently quoted since : "The Russians have not much farther to go to reach India ; the British must beware."

General von Alton sketches in some detail the railway policy pursued by Russia since 1885, and suggests that the ruin of her Manchurian enterprise will be followed as soon as her internal troubles are allayed by a revival of her ambitions in Central Asia. How far, he asks can the Japanese Alliance protect British India from these Russian ambitions ? The work of the last 20 years, he proceeds, has removed the obstacles which formerly prevented the concentration of a Russian army in Turkestan. In times of peace there are now stationed there two army corps, the war strength of which amounts to about 70 000 men. A few months would now suffice to bring a vast army up to the Afghan frontier, and it would be scarcely surprising if Russia, seeing that the way to the Manchurian coast is effectively barred should now revive her old plans in Central Asia.

The statesmen of Great Britain, consequently, are fully justified the article continues, in hastily making every possible preparation for the security of the Indian Empire. The British Premier declared, in his speech of May 11 to the House of Commons, that Lord Kitchener would require the support of eight British divisions (about 120,000 men), in addition to those already there, to enable him to repel every attack on India. After the experiences of South Africa, and in view of the difficulty of recruiting "the British Army of mercenaries," in view, also, of the possibility that the whole or a part of the Army would be required elsewhere or at home, Lord Kitchener's demand was calculated to occasion deep anxiety in the hearts of his countrymen. From this burden Great Britain hoped to liberate herself by means of the alliance with Japan. But the danger did not exist in the form of an attack on India. Mr. Balfour further declared that any attempt on the part of Russia to prolong her railway system into Afghan territory would necessarily be regarded as an act of hostility directed against the British dominion in India. No British Government, he said, could tolerate the construction in times of peace of a railway in Afghanistan. The British Premier was right. For it was not the rapid belligerent advance of a Russian army that was to be feared, but the slow, continuous forward movement that would begin with the extension of the Russian railway to Herat. A blockade of the Russian ports would scarcely put a stop to the enterprise. A British offensive in Afghanistan could alone do that.

"Is the strength of Great Britain," General von Alten asks, "equal to such a task? It would be necessary for her forces to traverse more than 370 miles—along the ancient caravan road which leads past Kandahar, or along the mountain footpaths past Cabul, through a for ever bleak country devoid of resources—in order to reach the Russian frontier. The hundreds of thousands of troops would be followed by 100,000 carries and beasts of burden, and on the northern frontier of Afghanistan they would encounter the fresh untired enemy whose base would be supported by two railways, and whom, after a victorious battle, it would be impossible to pursue. Is it probable that any considerable European force can take part in such a campaign? Henceforth Japan has her own land frontier to protect. The enemy against whom it is proposed to levy the Japanese auxiliaries, would certainly not hesitate to make his superiority felt at every point. Undoubedly he would concentrate a large army in Manchuria, and on the Korean frontier. The Japanese are possessed of no superfluity of troops such as would enable them to conduct a campaign simultaneously in East and Central Asia. The shirt is closer to the Japanese than is his coat. He will, therefor, be concerned first of all to arm himself with all his might against the danger which threatens his possessions. Cares and anxieties, melancholy prospects, in sooth, for the armed assistance required by Great Britain from her yellow ally! On closer consideration it appears that the British hope stands on weak legs, and that this point of the treaty is notinvested with the significance which the world was at first inclined to impute to it. . . . Russia's goal still lies in the far distance, and decades will possibly pass before it is attained. But Great Britain seems determined to prevent the first step towards it, and this is the reason why Kushk and Herat may be said already to constitute the focal point of Asiatic affairs. . . . Neither diplomatic arts nor money, nor threats, nor even the British Army on the Indus can avert the predestined fate of Afghanistan, the Buffer State, which civilised Great Britain would fain deprive of the blessings of roads and railways. Victory is on the side of the spirit of progress, which, moving forth from the Russian Steppes, will weld the country with iron rails to the Russian Empire."

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S VIEWS.

Sir Charles Dilke contributes to the new number of the Monthly Review an article entitled The British Frontier towards Russia. He says that Russia has found in the case of Japan the extreme difficulty of concluding peace. It is to the highest degree unlikely that, without being able to strike directly at us she will ever embark upon hostilities with Afghanistan from which no peace would be likely to result. The ideal defence of India is a desert belt, the next best that which actually exists, inasmuch as he believes that the Russians are not and are not likely to be, in a position to engage in a successful attack on Afghanistan if he fails to see that a large British reinforcement from home can be needed for immediate use though it may be admitted that in the event of war with India we should have to send reinforcements from home or from other portions of the empire. That our military danger in India has recently diminished increased instead, as some supposed, there can be no doubt. While the need for reinforcement for India will continue, that reinforcement will probably be on a smaller scale than that which might have seemed necessary 10 or 15 years ago. He concludes :—"It has often been said of late, especially by members of the Government and representatives of the War Office, that the Indian danger is so great and the force needed for India so stupendous that readiness to meet the Indian demand covers ability to meet any other call upon our military resources. If examination of the Indian problem in the light of recent facts, while leaving the drain of the peace garrison of India where it is goes to show that the war requirements of India are not so serious as is supposed, this fact involves separate considerations of the other probable war calls upon the British Army Service across the seas. What can be negatived is only the declaration that the requirement of India may be taken as the measure of the demand upon us in time of a great war. The Japanese Alliance cannot be directly utilised for resisting in Afghanistan an attack by Russia. Happily the facts stated demonstrate that there can be no need for the display of the timidity which would be involved in marching foreign troops across India for its defence."

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE TRANSVAAL.

It is not yet decided says the "Pall Mall Gazette," of Nov. 25, if the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, vacant by the appointment of Sir Arthur Lawley as Governor of Madras, will be filled up. In the period immediately following the Boer war it was essential that there should be, in addition to the Governor (Lord Milner) a Lieutenant-Governor and Sir Arthur Lawley has filled the position admirably—there is scarcely a more popular British official in South Africa.

But with the imminent establishment of responsible government and the settlement of several of the most pressing inter-colonial questions, the need of a Deputy-Governor is less manifest, and no assistant to Lord Selborne may be solicited. The matter is under consideration. One suggestion is that the officer administering the Orange River Colony by raised to the rank of a Governor. At present the Colony has a Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the control of the High Commissioner, Sir H. Goold-Adams, the present Lieutenant-Governor, will shortly resign that post.

In some quarters it is held that the High Commissionership should be divorced from the post of Governor of the Transvaal, and that the High Commissioner should reside at Bloemfontein and be Governor of the Orange River Colony only. This position would give him, it is urged, greater leisure to attend to matters affecting more than one colony. This suggestion, which has a good deal to recommend it, is in accord with the aspiration of Bloemfontein to become the capital of Federated South Africa.

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HIGH COURT.—December 18.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATY.

For Judgment.

1405—Little and Co—Shaw Wallace and Co vs Gordhandas Khatao and others—Craigie L and O

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For hearing Exceptions to the Special Commissioner's report.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Hamdady and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Alaudin Jitaker and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulji and D and Captain and V.

Commercial Cause.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mohanjee—Sorabjee and J Part heard.

Long Causes.

762-04—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohanji vs Kapadia Bros—Mulla and M—Part heard

830-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Sumsoodin Gulamhoosen and others vs Abdoolhoosein Kalumoodin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co Parthead.

48-04—Madhavji and K—Laxman alias Lalloo Ramparsad and another vs Dovsey Dowjee and others Ardeser H D and Co

636-05—Mathuboy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchhand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponment.

433-05—Jehangir and s Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V

834-05—M J and H—Bai Gungabai and anothers vs The Madras United S and W Mills Co—Pestonji R and K and M and D

955-05—Matunboy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-3789-05—Tyabji D and P—HurgawandasHathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

830-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Sumsoodin Gulamhusain and others vs Abdool Hoosein Kalimoodin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—Part heard

818-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

220-03—Dikshit D and S—Kanji Bhanji vs Devram Keshavji—In person

409-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Karshedjee Beramjee vs Ardeshir Jewanjee and another

768-04—Nadirshaw and T far pauper—Bhanibai widow vs Veljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits or hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

249-98—Pestonji E and R—Ebji Oomerley and another vs Walji Mathuradas and another—H D T D and Co Retheard.

698-05—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Babiabai widow and another—Thakrdas and Co and Captain and T

503-04—Captain and V—Thacker Vasanji Hirji vs Thacker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co

7-349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassun vs Nowroji Nusserwanji and others—M J and G—S C C Suit

464-05—J and P Dustur—Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and Co

29-04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Meghji Valabhdas and another Kanga and P.

318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Osman Chatani vs Hormanji Manockji Mody.

23-05—Tyabji D and Co—Moroba Yadow Joshi vs Dorabji Ardeser Buxy—D and D

443-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bhaiji vs Mahomed Yusuf Haji and others—Ardeser H D and Co

151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Kunsal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M

604-03—Mathuboy J and M—Parikh Bhogilal—Purshotamdas Mohanlal—Umedbhai and others U F D

383-04—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhy Mahomed Sajan vs Yacoobbhoy Mahomed Sajan N H and Co and J D and Co

228-05—Pestonji R and K—Dinshaw Hirjibhoy Malegaumwala vs Dosabhy Shapurji Malegaumwala—E G W and Co—K B Mehta and P R and Koli

498-95—Craigie L and O—Dadi Nesservanji Dadi vs Hirabai and others P R and K and E G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice SCOTT.

For Judgment.

270-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dinbai widow vs Jamshedji Sorabji Enty—Kanga and P

For examination of witnesses, viva voce

527-04—Bicknell M and B—Tricumdas Purshotum and others vs Makanji Depor—Raghavaya and B

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

594-05—Payne and Co—Jewanji Adamji Ramanji and others vs Adamji Esoufbhoy and others—Umwalla and P C and V—Part heard

204-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Onkarmal Kunjlal and another vs Bijnath Narmull—Malvi H and M

601-05—Captain and V—Ismailjee Gomejee and another vs Hajee Moya Valab Balloo Moya, Pathan and another—Chitnis and M

625-05—Wadia G and Co—Bai Champa widow vs Bai Valipa widow—Payne and Co

683-05—Payne and Co—Haji Janmahomed Haji Mahomed vs The partnership firm of Noormahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—W G and Co and Imperson

321-12353-04—Malvi H M and R—Jayparahn Foo chund vs Rattonlal Bania and others—Tyabji D and Co

624-05—Khunderao S and L—Itunchoor as Tribhowandas Mody Essoofally Hussunally and others—Bicknell M and B

739-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Achratal Raigovandas and others vs Govindji Veerumji—Captain and V

706-21—Thakurdas and Co—Dwarkadas Shamji and another In person

453-17778-04—Dikshit D and S—Hamd ayal Sabgram vs Govind Narayen—Jaychund P and C

232-05—Mulla and M—Ananji Nanji vs Manekchund

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Do ants recognise each other by smell? Such is the question raised and answered in the affirmative by a French observer, M. Pieron. It is familiar to all students of these interesting insects that when two ants meet they feel each other's heads (with their antennæ. It has been thought by some that this is a sort of language of recognition. M. Pieron's experiments, by which he has arrived at the conclusion that the recognition is a result of an acute sense of smell, are as follows.

A number of ants from a nest "A" were crushed into a paste. Two ants were then taken from another nest "B" and one of them was anointed with the above paste. The unanointed ant from "B" was put into nest "A," and was immediately attacked and killed. The ant from the nest "B," anointed with the paste made of the "A" ants was then placed in the "A" nest. It was interviewed by a number of "A" ants. By nine of them it was unmolested, while the tenth only made a pretence of attack. After this anointed "B" ant had remained a long time in the "A" nest, the attacks become more frequent, as thought the "A" smell due to the paste were becoming fainter, and finally it was as badly treated as the first. Then a reverse experiment was tried. A member of one colony, that is to say was inoculated with the scent of another and returned to its own nest. Two ants were taken out of the nest "A," and one of these was returned in its original state, and was, of course, unmolested. The second was anointed with a paste of "B" ants, and also returned to its own nest. It was attacked, but less vigorously than if it had been a "B" ant.

Ants deprived of their antennæ were also experimented with. When one of these was introduced among its fellows it was tolerated, but if among strangers it was attacked. The mutilated ant itself attacked alike friends and foes, and even inanimate objects. The conclusion of all these experiments is that ants recognise each other by smell, and that this sense is in the antennæ.

Professor Plateau, of Ghent, is already well known for his remarkable series of observations and experiments on the relations between insects and flowers. These have led him to conclude that colour plays a very subordinate part in attracting the flowers' winged guests. And in this conclusion Professor Plateau is in direct opposition to the majority of observers in this country. An account of the latest experiments of the Belgian Professor is published in the "Bulletins de l' Academie royale de Belgique August 1905. It is an interesting note on the employment of mirrors in the study of the influence of colour on insects. Some years ago, Professor Plateau published the result of his experiments with artificial flowers. His conclusion was that in general insects paid no attention to such flowers, but seemed rather to avoid them. An objection urged against this conclusion was that the artificial flowers used were clumsy and imperfect imitations of nature, and that, therefore, it was no wonder insects were not attracted.

Professor Plateau maintains that his imitations were good, but in order completely to meet the objection he has devised a novel method of research. It would be impossible to obtain a better imitation of a flower than its own reflection in a mirror, and so he determined to try the effect of such reflection on insects. A mirror being placed behind the plan in flower so as to give a good reflection, the insects coming to it were watched. A number of observations were made on the following flowers:—Wallflower, forget-me-not, wood crane's-bill, saxifrage, sage, poppy, figwort, and borage. It was found that, with very rare exceptions, the insects went straight to the real flowers, and occupied themselves on them without paying any attention to the reflections.

The few insects out of the very large number observed which flew against the glass on arrival were seen by careful observation not to be attracted by the reflections, but to betaking the mirror for an open passage. A few insects, again which threw themselves against the glass after visiting the real flowers were those which had finished their work, and were about to depart. They, too, were deceived into thinking the mirror free space. These new experiments, in fact, tend to confirm Professor Plateau's general conclusion that colour plays only a subordinate part in attracting insects to flowers.

The tragic fate of Andree in his attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon has not deterred others from coming forward with similar suggestions. One of the latest is that of Mr. Marcillac, who proposes to carry with him the apparatus for wireless telegraphy, so as to keep in touch with civilisation the whole time. The balloon is to carry an electro-motor capable of supplying power for 200 hours. The capacity of the balloon will be from 5,000 to 5,50 cubic metres, and this will be supplied by an apparatus carried in the car. Specially constructed instruments are to be carried, and include an anemoscope for studying air currents, a velometer, for nothing the speed of the balloon, a horn to give acoustical signals, and a thermogen, for counteracting the effects of Polar cold on the gas. It is proposed to start from Spitzbergen, and the estimated cost is £3,750.

An interesting specimen has just been added to the South Kensington collectin by the Duke of Bedford, in the shape of a skin of that interesting animal, the liu-kuf (pentalagus furnesai) The animal is related to the rabbit.

The horns of an animal which are normally of such importance as a means of self-defence, somec times prove a source of danger. This was emphatically the case with two fallow bucks which recently fought as they so often do at this season at Denny, in the New Forest. They were found by a keeper, both dead, with their antlers inextricably interlocked!

Mr. Douglas Rudge, of Woodbridge School, Suffolk who, on repeating Mr. Butler Burke's experiments, found that various compounds of barium produced the same effects on gelasin as did radium salts, has been continuing his investigations. He now finds that lead and strontium compounds likewise produce the same effects, though the strontium growths "are much less vigorous than the others. Now all these metals, barium, strontium and lead form insoluble sulphates, and so it has occurred to Mr. Rudge that these "growths" in the gelatin may be simply some insoluble body formed by the action of the salts of these metals. And a series of further experiments indicates clearly that this is so. The so-called growths in fact, seem to be nothing more than finely divided precipitates of insoluble barium, or other salts.

A recent letter to the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," recent action on the part of the educational authorities, and, in e special, the ever-present urgency of the subject, will justify me, says "C.W.S." in that paper, in referring to certain aspects of the alcohol question in relation to present condition of the public health and of that "chaos of prejudices" called public opinion. Especially I may refer to a very interesting if somewhas heterogeneous publication which has come my way and which constitutes volume one of the Lees and Raper Lectures. The lectureship was founded some eight years ago in memory of two distinguished advocates of temperance and the present volume contains five lectures which have been delivered during that period.

Of these I may refer to the second and fourth, the one by Sir Victor Horsley dealing with The Effect of Alcohol upon the Human Brain, and the other by Professor Sims Woodhead, the distinguished occupant of the Chair of Pathology in the University of Cambridge, concerning "Recent Researches on the Action of Alcohol in Health and in Sickness." This last lecture was delivered under the presidency of Professor Clifford Allbutt. I would draw attention to these three names, because it is well to recognise the fact that men who have their scientific "souls to keep," men highly distinguished by long records of sober and clear-headed work, men like Sir Victor Horsley, the champion of vivisection who are not afraid to oppose the crank—are to be found stating doctrines concerning alcohol which run directly counter in many ways to the views of the man in the street. If the reader has any interest in this subject—that is to say, if he be, as I suspect, an individual and a citizen—I would ask him to judge of these matters for himself in the best possible way, which is by considering at first hand the detailed statements made by men such as those I have named.

Except, perhaps, heredity, there is no subject so beset with delusions in the public mind as is this subject of alcohol. They are easily to be explained by the peculiarities of the action of this drug upon consciousness and subconciousness; and in the second place by the fact that it is only during the last few decades that science has sought to check the conclusions to be inferred from these subjective phenomena by studying them objectively. The work however has now been done, and indeed, constitutes perhaps the most important result that has hitherto been obtained from the new science or rather, the new method which its illustrious pioneer. Wilhelm Wundt of Leipsic, was the first to name experimental psychology.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslows Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers Everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Querimba, 4937 tons, Captain W B Smith, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Ilderton 2915 tons, Captain J R Crooks, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Delagoa Bay, in ballast.

THE steamer Firoozi, 2085 tons, Captain H F Hill, sailed yesterday for Jedah with a general cargo and 920 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2214 tons, Captain S Boon, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Islami, 1674 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1787 tons, Captain T L Moloney, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Jedah, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurachi and Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo 39 horses and 336 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3543 tons, Captain F Snow, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr McDougal, Mr Pearson, Mr and Mrs C Curtis, and child and Mr and Mrs A Meyers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons. Captain R J Bickford, B N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Genl Hokes, C B, Sir Percy E Bates Hart, Capt Martnias, Messrs Morris, Walker, Ramsay, Powell, Arrington, Chalk, and Gwyn, Miss Barrell and 155 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND ANSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bengal, 2751 tons, Captain W W Cooke, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 28th November via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Miss L Austin. From Colombo—Lieut-Col and Mrs France, Lieut-Col J K Kanga, Mr and Mrs T H Lovell, Col and Mrs C B Stuart, Mr and Miss Sicine, Mr C Field, Mr McCordy, Col and Mrs Chater, Mr and Mrs Schuardt, and Mr J Whitehead. From Wellington—Mr Niecderhathein. From Auckland—Mr J Newton. From Melbourne—Mr S T George. From Hobart—Major Jackson. From Sydney—Mr and Mrs. J H Jones. From different ports 3 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge.. Comdr St John .....R I Marine
St Gabriel .....1800.....Dhiello .....Delagoa Bay Port Cruiser

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr J P Eustace .....Cruiser
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
Juba .....184 Wilson.....B E A. Protectorate
R I M S Mayo.....Brownlow.....R I M

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Shah Ameer	1922	Born	R S P	15-12	E Tajbhoy & Co
A	Arcadia	3514	Cubitt	China	26-12	P & O Co
B	Indian Monarch	2818	Patey	Hull	21-12	Glade & Co
C&R	City of Kalchi	3547	Seew	Kchi	17-12	K M & Co
D&H	Den of Agil	3522	Hemming	Hull	23-12	K M & Co
F	Clavering	1901	McPherson	Genva	26-12	M M & Co
G	Ahmadi	1640	Crooks	R Seaports	21-12	B & P S NCo
K	Kaiser	1415	Mohr	Zanzibar	30-12	A Strandes
L	Courland	760	Ebrahim	Gports	30-12	Shpd & Co
M	Afghanistan	3248	Moore	Phila'phia	25-12	E L & Co
O	Somali	16 3	Winiker	2 bar	15-12	A strandes
P	Dowgate	1925	Willis	R A	21-12	Mostyndeep
Q	Islami	1654	Hughes	R S P	10-12	B & P S NCo

P. D. H. W.

Kaneri	553	Fakeera	B Negar	16-12 Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Amed	K'chi	16-12 Shpd & Co
Ponani	552	Mhd	B'negar	19-12 Shpd & Co
Banaduri	829	Fakeera	Manakalore	15-12 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Balmoral	2530	Wood		27-12 W & A G & Co
2	Birkhall	2788	Jones	Antwerp	23 12 W & AG&Co
3	Urlana	3383	Butler	Bangoon	19-12 M M & Co
5	Pekin	2292	LeMare	Kobe	25-12 P & O Co
6	Longdale	3815	Guy	Antwerp	20-12 M M & Co
7	Vindobona	3694	Cobol	Kriestе	18-12 A L S & Co
8	Maria V	364	Bratolo	Trieste	23-12 A L S N &Co
9	Kt of the Thistle	4283	Baker	Kobe	22-12 M & Co
10&11	Bahenfels	933	Kriffner	K'chi	23 12 Glade and Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	22-12 P & O Co
14	Linga	943	Rickford	K'chi	15-12 M M & Co
16	Kincraig	3382	Campbell	Hull	27-12 W & AG&Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Islami s	Hughes	Jedah, Dec 3
	Ilderton s	Crooks	Delagoa Bay Nov 29
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Dec 14
	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Jedah, Nov 30
17	Dwarka s	Hirst	Busreh, Dec 9
	Bengal s	Cooke	Shanghai, Nov 28

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Honsatonic s	Henry	New
	Ischia s	Cogliolo	Hongkong
	R I M S Dufferin	Warden	Ruinagiri, &c
	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta
	Bhundara s	Boon	Calcutta, &c
	Firoozi s	Hill	Jedah
17	City of Karachi s	Snow	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Onipenta, for Calcutta, &c
" Peninsular, for Aden
" Ilderton, for Garston
" Islami, for Jedah

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Avoca passed Lisbon on the morning of the 15th instant.

THE P and O Co's steamer Egypt arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 15th instant.

THE B I S Co's steamer Golconda left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren, arrived at London on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, arrived at London on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, arrived at Suez, on the morning of the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 16.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—100 cwt deer horns K B Sajon; 168 cwt Indian condiments M Poojalie and Sons

FOR HULL.

Indian Monarch s—531 cwt myrabollams Padamsey Jethabhoy; 1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 3615 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers

Kincraig s—3600 cwt cottonseed K Nixon and Co; 2575 cwt oil cake and 500 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 209 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 4855 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Balmoral s—275 bales cotton Gaddum and Co
Den of Ogil s—578 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—100 bags broken rice Hurri Kanjee; 2000 cwt castorseed Jehangir Cama and Co; 262 cwt rapeseed sweeping and 150 cwt linseed Harri Kanjee
Birkhall s 420 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—120 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Claverly s—50 tons oildiron C Bogviand and Co

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—204 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co
Kt of the Thistle s—1100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Arcadia s—300 bales twist E Nourdin and Co; 1400 bales twist Talati and Co; 302 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 56 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co: 375 bales twist The Metsin B Kaisha; 50 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—187 cwt sharkfins K N Meance; 352 bales twist David Sassoon & Co; 35 cwt dry fruit S Doosabhoy and Co; 156 cwt sharkfins H Khakoo and Co 25 bales twist The Metsiu B Kaisha; 75 cwt sharkfins A Chagla and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 18.

12 Committee Meeting—To-day Monday the 18th inst—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.

13 Leave—No 2901 Corpl Byrne, R J "D" Coy is granted leave of absence from 5th December 1905 to 4th March 1906.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 18.

DUTIES.

Orderly Sergeants for the week,
No 1 Coy—Br A C Higgins, next for duty—Sergt D A Pinder.
No 2 Coy—Sergt T Brooks, next for duty—Sergt W Ewing.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound to-morrow (Tuesday) the 19th instant at 8-45 p m and on Thursday the 21st idem at 8-45 p.m.

No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) the 19th instant and on Thursday the 21st idem at 8-45 p m respectively.

E. E. COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 6 30 p m to-morrow (Tuesday) the 19th instant on the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle ground for Technical Instruction.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The undermentioned Non Commissioned Officer is granted two months leave with effect from the 16th instant:—C Sm H J Long No 3 Coy.

With reference to above order Sergt W Ewing will perform the duties of Coy Sergt Major during the absence, on leave of Coy Sergt Major H J Long.

A. SILVER, Capt. R.A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

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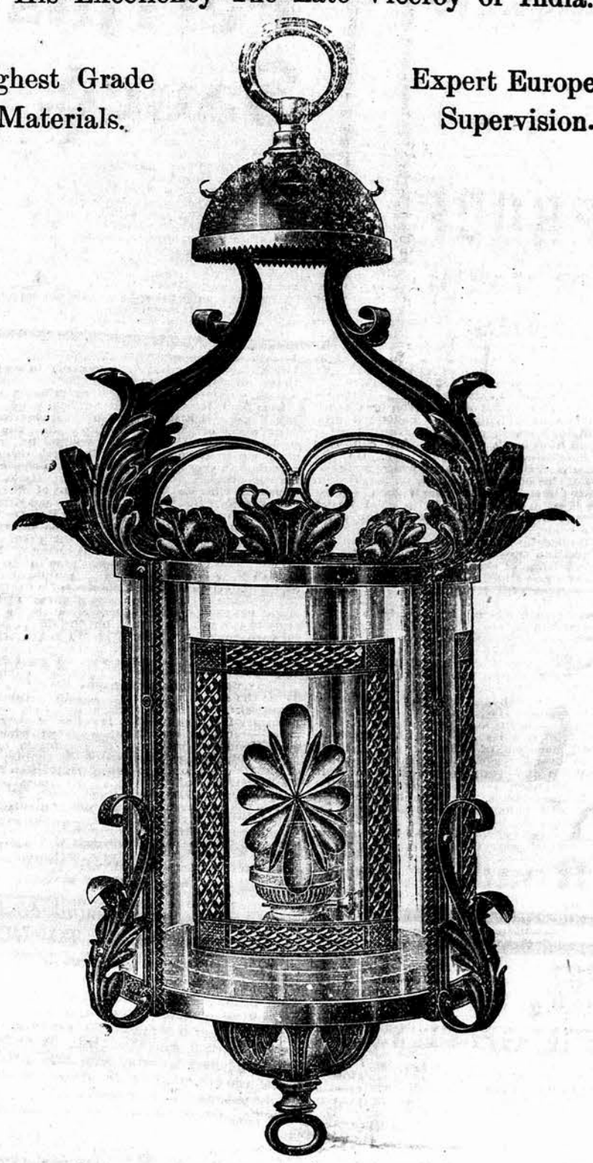

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A Man with Nerve, Strength, Vigor and Ambition ?

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Cala,
Tembuland, S. A., 21-3-94.

Yours gratefully,
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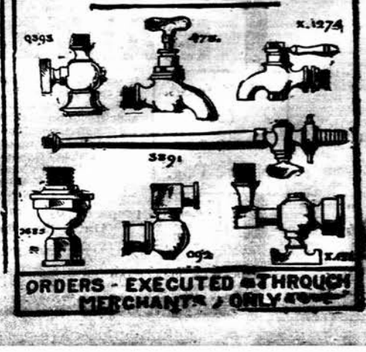

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Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

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After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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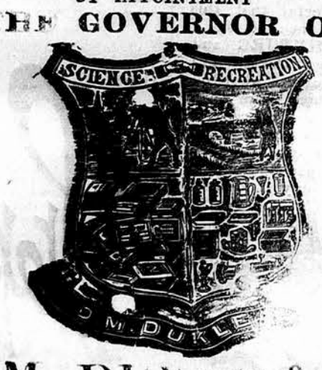

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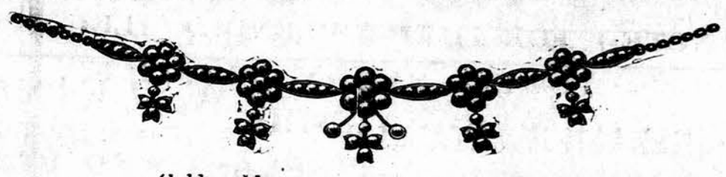

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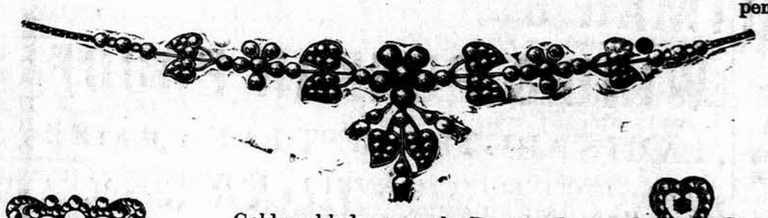

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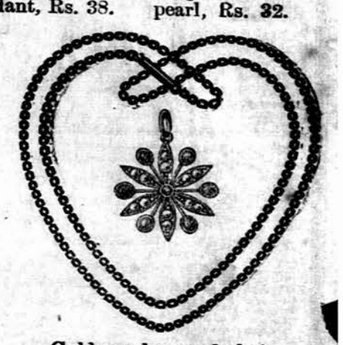

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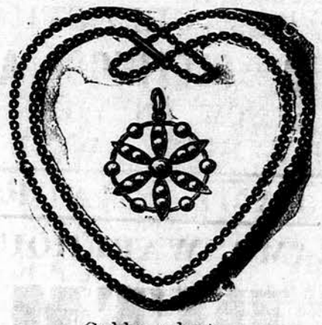

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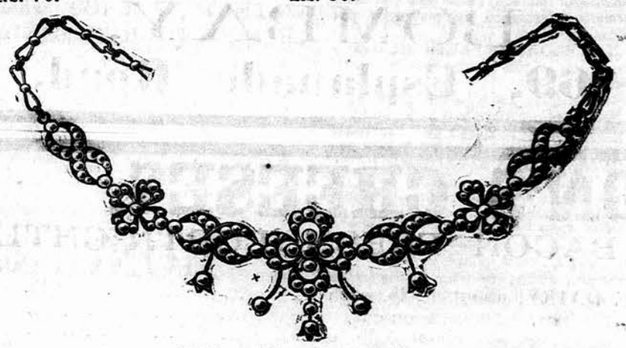

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Robinson's PATENT BARLEY "A FINE POWDER"

With Milk, upon which it acts as a digestive.

(For Infants 8 to 10 months old.)

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For the use of infants **FROM BIRTH** upwards. All that is necessary in adapting it for children of different ages is to make slight variations in mixing.

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A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

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If you feel your strength, energy and vitality exhausted, it means that the waste of nerve, brain and bodily force is not being properly replaced by the food eaten. If you have fallen into this state from over-work, worry, or the enervation of a hot climate, you will find that the daily use of Horlick's Malted Milk will restore your digestive organs to a proper and healthy condition, and tone up the entire system. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it is, in itself, a perfect food, and may be used with marked advantage as a beverage instead of tea or coffee.

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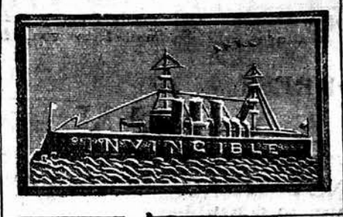

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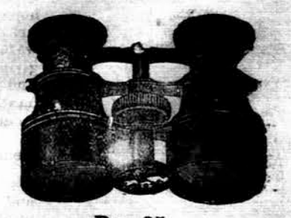

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